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SECTOR 11 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 11

NORTHEAST COAST OF LABRADOR—HAMILTON INLET TO CAPE MUGFORD

Plan.—This sector describes the NE coast of Labrador NW from Brig Harbor Island, on the N side of the entrance of Hamilton Inlet, to Cape Mugford, on the N side of the approach to Okak Bay.

General Remarks

11.1 The NE coast of Labrador from **Man of War Point** (54°31'N., 57°15'W.) to Cape Mugford, about 240 miles NW, is an elongated, partially-surveyed bight that recedes about 10 miles SW. Its physical appearance is similar to the entire coast of Labrador. A notable exception are the innumerable islands and dangers that screen this section of the coast and extend as far as 35 miles offshore. Relatively fewer islands and dangers are charted N of Port Manvers, which lies about 55 miles S of Cape Mugford. There are anchorages for both large and small vessels; however, port facilities at all settlements are limited.

The NE coast of Labrador, N of Hamilton Inlet, is fronted by large unsurveyed areas through which caution should be exercised when navigating. It is therefore believed that the mariner will be the best judge of an offshore coastal track, inasmuch as the unsurveyed areas and existing weather and ice conditions will influence the mariner's decision.

The sheltered waters between Holton Harbor (54°35'N., 57°16'W.) and Cape Harrigan (55°52'N., 60°20'W.), as a general rule, freeze over in November, but seldom thoroughly enough to prevent navigation before the 15th of November, except during early seasons. Navigation of the inside channels closes between December 1 and December 20, at which time all navigation usually ceases and the ice reaches out beyond the offshore islands. Navigation opens toward the end of June or in July.

The harbors in the latitude of Nain (56°33'N., 61°41'W.) occasionally freeze over in October and are frozen solid in November. It is reliably reported that the coast from Nain N to Cape Chidley (60°23'N., 64°26'W.) is seldom clear of field ice before the last week in July, even though the local ice may break up in the part of June.

Hamilton Inlet to Cape Harrison

11.2 Brig Harbor Island (54°33'N., 57°11'W.), the largest of the islands that lie off this immediate coast, is hilly, with a maximum height of 103m near its N end. A light is shown from the NE point of the island.

Teapot Cove, with Teapot Head forming its W entrance point, indents the N side of Brig Harbor Island. Sloop Island lies close off the NE side of Brig Harbor Island.

Caution.—An isolated reef, with a depth of 7.6m, lies 3 miles E of Sloop Island.

Sloop Harbor (54°33'N., 57°10'W.) extends SW nearly 1.3 miles and maintains a width of about 0.4 mile except at its head, and at an indentation on the E side of Brig Harbor Island,

where it narrows slightly. The harbor is clear of dangers except for a short distance off either shore. Depths of 21.9 to 27.4m lie in the harbor entrance, shoaling gradually to within 0.1 mile of its head, where it dries.

Good summer anchorage, in 5.5 to 14.6m, sand, can be taken in Sloop Harbor.

Little Brig Island, lying close off the SE side of Brig Harbor Island, forms the E side of Brig Harbour. Brig Harbour is shallow and unsafe.

Rill Point (54°32'N., 57°12'W.), the S point of Brig Harbor Island, is about 18m high. Double Island lies about 0.6 mile SSW, and Thomey Island lies about 0.4 mile SSE of Rill Point. Camel Island and Butt Island lie close NW of the same point.

Dark Tickle Harbor, formed between the SW side of Brig Harbor Island on one side and Camel Island and Butt Island on the other, affords good shelter for small craft with local knowledge.

Emily Harbor (54°33'N., 57°11'W.), on the W side of Brig Harbor Island, is entered between Brig Harbor Island and Deadman Island, a barren rock, about 0.3 mile SW of the NE entrance point. There is a wharf with a reported depth of 7.3m alongside. Regular vessel communication is available with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports. Local knowledge is essential to enter this harbor.

Anchorage can be taken, in 18.3 to 20.1m, mud, between Deadman Island and Brig Harbor Island.

Pigeon Island lies 0.5 mile S of Little Brig Island; Fairy Island, a dark, bluff feature, lies 0.5 mile SW.

Directions.—**Green Islet** (54°30'N., 57°14'W.), bearing 259° and open S of Fairy Island, leads S of the ledge and detached rock extending from the SE end of Pigeon Island and clear of the drying rock lying about 0.6 mile E of Fairy Island.

11.3 White Cockade Island is the northeasternmost island of the Northern Group. It is conical, with a bluff on its SE side. A drying steep-to rock lies about 0.6 mile E of the island.

The SW side of White Cockade Island, bearing 338° and open E of Sloop Island, leads E; the SW side of the passage between Sloop Island and Brig Harbor Island, in line with the N point of Little Brig Island, bearing about 313°, leads SW of Brig Harbour Shoal. The last-mentioned bearing also leads SW of Isolated Rock.

Bulldog Island (54°44'N., 56°54'W.), the outermost danger along this part of the coast, is an isolated, barren rock, with reefs extending about 1 mile N and about 1.5 miles S.

Numerous shoals, some of which break, lie in the vicinity of Bulldog Island. Bulldog Island and the shoal areas should be given a wide berth.

Bulldog Island is reported to give a good radar return up to 15 miles.

Another shoal area extends about 2 miles in a SSW direction from a position 4 miles SSE of Bulldog Island.

A shoal area, with depths of 2.4 to 10.4m, 5 miles SW of Bulldog Island is normally marked by breakers.

Coffee Island (4°36'N., 57°11'W.), lying about 1.4 miles WNW of White Cockade Island, is a yellow rock with a conical mound at its N end. A drying reef lies about 0.3 mile NW of the island. Teapot Island lies just over 1 mile SSW of Coffee Island. Taylor Rock, a shallow steep-to reef, lies about 0.2 mile N of Teapot Island.

Flat Island lies 1.4 miles WNW of Teapot Island; Black Rock, round and barren, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Flat Island.

Holton Harbor (54°35'N., 57°16'W.) entrance is foul, encumbered with numerous shoals, rocks, and drying ledges. The harbor should not be entered without local knowledge.

Holton Island (54°38'N., 57°18'W.) rises at its W end to a truncated cone. The shores of the island are rocky and must not be approached within 0.25 mile. The channel between Holton Island and Chance Island, to the SSW, is restricted to a width of about 0.3 mile by islets and shoal water extending NE from Chance Island, but a depth of 14m can be carried through it.

Green Island, lying 1.4 miles ESE of Chance Island, has a foul area extending S from it almost to the entrance of Holton Harbor.

Little Holton is a shallow anchorage situated about 1.4 miles NW of the W entrance point of Holton Harbor.

11.4 Tinker Island (54°42'N., 57°26'W.) is a conspicuous, rugged, cliffy island. Numerous islets and rocks lie between Tinker Island and the mainland.

Byron Bay lies between Cape Rouge (54°40'N., 57°33'W.) and Red Rock Point, about 6.5 miles WNW. Depths in the bay decrease gradually from 18.3m, at about 1.25 miles W of Cape Rouge, to 12.8m at the anchorage in the middle of the bay to the S. The SE side of the bay is a sandy beach through which a stream flows into the sea. A sunken rock lies close off the E shore, about 0.5 mile S of Cape Rouge. A rock, awash, reported (1985), and other islets are charted across the entrance to, and within the bay.

A bight is formed between a point about 3.5 miles NW of Red Rock Point and the NE extremity of Ship Head, about 2 miles farther NW. The W and largest of the three islets lying off this bight is situated about 1 mile off the mainland; a charted depth of 18.3m lies in the channel between the largest island and the mainland. The remaining two islets of the group lie about 0.4 mile NE and 1.2 miles SE, respectively, of the larger islet.

Ship Head, which rises to a conical hill about 152m high, lies on the S side of the entrance of Jeanette Bay and forms the E side of the small indentation named Ship Harbor. A small island, which lies less than 0.5 mile N of Ship Head, forms the S entrance point of Jeanette Bay and the NE entrance point of Ship Harbor. The SE end of the island is reported to be connected with the mainland by a ridge of rocks.

Quaker Reef, an islet, lies 2.5 miles ENE of Tinker Island. A reef, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 0.4 mile E, and a shoal area, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies 1.1 miles SSE of Quaker Reef.

Quaker Hat, so called because of its shape, is an island lying 8 miles NE of Cape Rouge.

11.5 Ship Harbor (54°45'N., 57°51'W.) is entered between the NW end of the island N of Ship Head and an islet about 0.8 mile SW, lying close off the mainland. Charted depths of

18.3m lie in this entrance channel. The S and SE parts of Ship Harbor are reported to be encumbered by stones and boulders.

Jeanette Bay is entered between the island N of Ship Head and the S extremity of False Cape, about 3 miles N. The bay recedes W for about 13 miles, narrowing towards its inner end and is reported to have mid-channel depths over shoals of 6.3 to 15m about 8 miles within the entrance. The bay contracts to a width of less than 1 mile toward the inner end, and is further restricted by several narrow projections from its shores. The chart indicates several islets or rocks in this part of Jeanette Bay.

Good anchorage can be taken in the inner part of the bay, with shelter from all winds. Anchorage is also available off the mouth of Ship Harbor, on the S side of the entrance to Jeanette Bay, in a depth of 21.5m and 1.6 miles SW of Seal Rocks, in a depth of 20m.

A shoal, with a least depth of 1.1m, lies about 3 miles NE of the NE tip of Ship Head. A rock, awash, lies about 0.5 mile off the S shore, about 3.5 miles within the entrance of Jeanette Bay. An islet lies close off the N shore, about 1 mile NNW of the N extremity of the island N of Ship Head. Seal Rocks, three above-water rocks, lie close together, about 0.5 to 0.8 mile off the N shore, about 1 mile NNE of the rock awash which lies off the S shore.

A chain of shoals, lying in a NW-SE direction, lie about 12.5 miles NE of Ship Head. Depths of 9.1 to 16.5m exist on these shoals, which have not been examined and less water may be found over them and in their vicinity.

False Cape (54°50'N., 57°50'W.), about 5.5 miles N of Ship Head, rises to an elevation of more than 213m at its N end, and is marked by a light exhibited from a 26m high tower standing 0.5 mile NE of the cape. A steep-to islet lies about 1 mile E of the N end of False Cape.

Lord Arm, a cove in the SE part of the bay formed between False Cape and Cape Harrison, is entered about 1 mile W of the N extremity of False Cape. A narrow arm, which is reported to provide good anchorage, except in N winds, lies close W of the NW entrance point of Lord Arm.

Sloop Cove indents the NW shore of the bay and is entered about 4.5 miles WNW of False Cape. An islet lies off the middle of the entrance of Sloop Cove.

Bear Island, 46m high at the W end, reddish in color and steep-to on its NE side, lies about 1.7 miles offshore, about 2.3 miles SE of Cape Harrison. A radar dome is reported (2000) to stand, at an elevation of 89m, near the N end of the island. A shoal patch, with a depth of 5m, was reported (1957) to lie about 1.2 miles E of the E extremity of Bear Island.

Cape Harrison to Cape Makkovik

11.6 Cape Harrison (54°56'N., 57°55'W.), a conspicuous bluff faced by steep reddish cliffs, is the NE extremity of a rugged mainland projection. Uivaluk Peak rises to a height of 325m, about 1.7 miles SW of the cape.

The coast, faced by high cliffs and intersected by ravines through which rivers flow to the sea, rises to conical hills from 457 to 732m high. The river banks and the sheltered hollows are wooded, but the higher uplands are mostly barren.

Cape Harrison is marked by a light. A radio tower, at an elevation of 395m, stands 0.1 mile E of the light.

The Labrador Current in the vicinity of Cape Harrison frequently drives the pack ice against the barrier of off-lying islands NW of the cape.

The coast between Cape Harrison and Cape Makkovik, about 46 miles WNW, forms a large indentation, in which lie several bays and island groups. The mainland in this vicinity is known as the Adlavik Region.

Caution.—This section of coast is inadequately surveyed. Several large shoals are reported to be lying offshore, the positions of which are doubtful or are omitted from the chart. They are visible in rough weather. Isolated soundings, shallower than surrounding depths, should always be avoided, as there is no way of determining how closely the spot was examined.

11.7 Webeck Harbor (54°54'N., 58°04'W.), formed between the SW side of Cape Harrison and Webeck Island to the W, provides safe anchorage for vessels of up to about 60m. The harbor has general depths of 9.1 to 29.3m and a width of from 0.4 to 0.9 mile.

Ice.—Icebergs sometimes ground in the entrance of Webeck Harbor.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Webeck Harbor is 6 hours 10 minutes. The mean range is 1.2m and the spring range is 1.5m.

Depths—Limitations.—There are three channels which lead into Webeck Harbor:

1. Main Channel leads between Morrison Island and Webeck Island to the W. The channel has a general width of about 0.3 mile. Charted depths of 11 to 29.3m lie in the fairway of this channel and it is considered the most suitable channel. The least depth, 11m, is located over a bar in the fairway. During N gales, the sea breaks over this bar.
2. Clinker Channel, which leads between Morrison Island and the mainland to the S, is quite narrow. A reef, with a depth of 2.4m, obstructs this channel. It is only navigable by small vessels with local knowledge.
3. Western Channel, the SW entrance of Webeck Harbor, is obstructed by islets and shoals and is not recommended.

Aspect.—The middle of Webeck Island is flat, with numerous ponds, but the shores are hilly, with a maximum height of 85m towards its SE side. A group of three above-water rocks lies close NNE of North Head, the N extremity of Webeck Island. The NE extremity of the island, which forms the W entrance point of Main Channel, lies about 1 mile ESE of North Head.

Morrison Island, a small island, 71m high, lies in the N end of Webeck Harbor, about 0.4 mile E of Webeck Island. The island shelters the harbor to the S. A 5.5m shoal area, on which the sea breaks, extends about 0.2 mile NW from the NW end of Morrison Island. The S and SE points of the island, bordering Clinker Channel to the N, are foul for a short distance offshore.

Smoky Island lies off the entrance to Webeck Harbor, about 1 mile NE of the NE extremity of Webeck Island. Foul ground extends about 135m NW from the N extremity of the island, and about the same distance SW from its S extremity.

Harbor Rocks, 2.1m high, are a group of rocks which lie off the middle of the SE side of Webeck Island.

The SE shore of Webeck Harbor, from a position on the mainland abreast Morrison Island, trends SW for about 2 miles

to the S entrance point, in the SW end of the harbor. A hill, 113m high, rises close S of this point.

Wreck Bay, which appears shoal for a considerable distance from its head, indents the shoreline close within the NE entrance of the harbor.

Grave Bay, a small cove in the SE shore of the harbor near the SW entrance point, has an islet close off its SW entrance point, and a sunken rock between the islet and the mainland. Harbor Island lies about 0.1 mile NW of the N entrance point of Grave Bay.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in 9.1 to 11m, sand and mud, SSW of Harbor Rocks. Anchorage for small vessels can be taken, in 8.2 to 11m, NNE of Harbor Rocks.

11.8 The Ragged Islands (55°00'N., 58°15'W.) is a group of four principal islands with many neighboring islets and rocks. The island nearest Cape Harrison has a fishing station on its W extremity; the third island from the cape is conspicuous and rises at its N end to a summit 195m high, from which sheer precipices fall to the sea. Numerous rocks and islets, on which the sea sometimes breaks, are charted extending about 1.3 miles NE of the latter island. The depths and shoal patches in the vicinity of the Ragged Islands are shown on the chart; however, the hydrography in this vicinity is incomplete and extreme caution is necessary. The W and largest of the Ragged Islands is high, with two round mounds about 152m high.

The Sisters, two small rocky islands, lie about 1 mile S of the W of the Ragged Islands. Little Island lies about 320m SW of the same island. A depth of 5.5m lies in the passage between The Sisters and Little Island.

Jigger Island (54°53'N., 58°09'W.) is 61m high, green, and wedge-shaped. The passage between Jigger Island and the mainland is called Jigger Tickle. Green Hill, conspicuous and 152m high, stands on the mainland about 2 miles SW of Jigger Island. Deus Cape, formed of white cliffs, is the NW extremity of the promontory on which Green Hill rises.

Double Island (54°52'N., 58°23'W.) consists of two parts, both with elevations of 152m, connected by a low neck of land. Its N extremity is a low, rocky point. A rock, 18.3m high, lies about 1 mile NNE of the N extremity of the island.

Bear Island, wedge-shaped and 91m high at its W end, lies about 1.2 miles SSW of Double Island and about 1 mile offshore. Several uncharted islets, which are joined to the mainland at LW, lie S and SW of Bear Island. The unsounded or sparsely sounded area SE of Double Island and E of Bear Island is believed to contain uncharted shoals as well. Scattered drying shoals and spots, with depths as little as 2m, are reported to lie between the W part of Bear Island and the W entrance point of Tuchialik Bay.

11.9 Tuchialik Bay (54°45'N., 58°25'W.), where anchorage can be taken, is an indentation in the mainland about 1.3 miles S of the S extremity of Bear Island. A stranded wreck lies near the edge of a bank, with a least depth of 3.7m, which encumbers the E side of the entrance and reduces the width of the fairway on the W side to 0.2 mile, with a least depth of 7.3m. From the entrance, the bay extends 3 miles S and opens to a width of 2.2 miles, with general depths of 10.4 to 23.5m, to within 0.7 mile of its head, where they shoal rapidly to an extensive drying bank. An islet lies close off the E entrance

point, and between this islet and the W entrance point, the channel is about 0.2 mile wide. Mount Benedict, 740m high and conspicuous, stands about 3 miles SW of the W side of the bay.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor 0.5 mile WNW of the E entrance point of Tuchialik Bay, in a depth of 18m, shoaling rapidly to 4.3m about 0.5 mile farther W.

Anchorage can also be obtained, in a depth of 40m, about 0.6 mile NE of Smooth Point, the W entrance point of Tuchialik Bay, or in the bay itself, hard white sand, good holding ground.

Directions.—From a position about 1.5 miles N of Cape Harrison, vessels may follow the charted route and the sounded tracks W and SW to the entrance of the bay, taking care to stay clear of the suspected and uncharted shoals SE of Double Island and E of Bear Island.

11.10 Pamialic Bay (54°46'N., 58°32'W.), the inner half of which dries, is a small open bay. The NW entrance point of this bay is a narrow, hilly peninsula, which extends about 1 mile NE from the general coastline.

Burnt Island, 122m high, lies about 3 miles W of the NW entrance point of the above-mentioned bay, and is separated from the mainland by a channel called Burnt Island Tickle.

The Dog Islands, consisting of two islands, lie between 9 and 13 miles W of Double Island. The E island, 91m high, known as Dog Island, is formed by two hills connected by a narrow beach; the W island, known as Iron Island, is 183m high and flat-topped with steep sides. A rocky islet, 6.1m high, lies close off the SW end of Iron Island. Rocky patches, with 3.7 to 9.8m depths, lie close NW and 0.5 mile SW, respectively, of the island.

Stag Bay (54°50'N., 58°46'W.), into which the Stag Bay Brook empties, is encumbered with shoals near its head.

Seal Point (54°51'N., 58°50'W.) is the NE entrance point of the Big River, the largest river in the region. The point itself is low and backed by a conical hill, 152m high. Porcupine Point, 122m high, in a position about 3 miles W of Seal Point, is the W entrance point of the river. Both sides of the entrance to the river are bordered by a shoal area extending as much as 0.5 mile offshore, which on the W side borders the coast for nearly 1 mile N of Porcupine Point. The river narrows to about 0.1 mile, about 2 miles within the entrance points, then it continues W through high banks for about 4.5 miles.

Indian Island, 61m high, lies close off the mainland, about 4 miles WNW of Iron Island. A sunken rock lies about 1 mile E of Indian Island.

Adlavik Bay (54°55'N., 58°58'W.) is entered close E of Indian Island. An extensive shoal lies in the fairway of the bay, the center of which lies nearly 1 mile E of the N entrance point of the bay. The entrance to the bay is about 0.6 mile wide, from which the bay extends SW for about 1 mile, narrows to about 0.2 mile, and then turns N. A rock, awash, lies about 0.5 mile ESE of the N entrance point. The bay is reported to be an excellent and safe anchorage and the depths in the passage into it are considerable.

Manak Island, 61m high, lies close off the mainland, about 5 miles NNW of Indian Island. The channel between Manak Island and the NW island of the Adlavik Islands has a least charted width of about 1.8 miles, and charted depths of 48 to 93m.

11.11 The Adlavik Islands are a large group of islands in the W part of the bay, formed between Cape Harrison and **Cape Strawberry** (55°07'N., 59°02'W.). Nearly all the islands of the group are high and indented. The channels between the islands, in which lie many islets and rocks, have not been examined. These channels are narrow and intricate, requiring local knowledge.

Conical Island (54°56'N., 58°51'W.), 61m high, and the SW island in the Adlavik Islands, is hog-backed, with shallow gullies down its sides, and lies about 4 miles NW of Iron Island. A rock, awash, and an above-water rock lie on a shoal area extending about 1.3 miles NW of the island. Depths of 12.8m are found in the passage between Conical Island and Indian Island. Caution is advised in transiting this area, as islets, above-water rocks, and shoals are charted in this vicinity.

Kikkertavak Island, the SE and largest island in the Adlavik group, is 150m high in its N part and lies N of the Dog Islands.

Kings Harbor is fronted by Tikaoralik Islet and indents the E side of the island. The entrance is narrow, but deep between islets and rocks, and with local knowledge, anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 22m. Niunguaq Bight is a large indentation on the S side of Kikkertavak Island.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be taken in the NE part of the bight. Hare Island lies almost 0.5 mile off the SE side of Kikkertavak Island. Rocks, with depths as little as 8.1m, lie 2 miles ESE of Hare Island.

Tikaoralik, an islet with a sharp peak, 61m high, lies at the E end of the Adlavik Islands, about 1.5 miles E of Kikkertavak Island. A channel, with a depth of 5.5m, separates Tikaoralik Islet from an islet 6.1m high lying close N. Flat Island lies 1 mile S and Quaker Hat Island lies almost 1.3 miles NE of Tikaoralik Islet. Shoals, rocks, and an islet lie close by Quaker Hat Island. Two rocks, with depths of 1.8m, lie 2 miles ENE of Quaker Hat Island.

Long Tickle Island, the N island of the Adlavik Islands, is a large island E of Manak Island which rises to a round hill on which stands a cairn. The NE end of the island is a nearly vertical cliff, 122m high. The E side of the island is steep-to.

Adlavik Harbor, located in the channel between Long Tickle Island and the next island SE, affords safe anchorage, with local knowledge, E of the N of two groups of islets off the SE side of Long Tickle Island, in depths of 18 to 22m. The bottom is very irregular, with a number of steep-to reefs, with depths of as little as 4m, in its S part.

11.12 Black Bear Island (55°05'N., 58°39'W.), 61m high and flat, lies N of the Adlavik Islands. Several islets and rocks lie between the Adlavik Islands and Black Bear Island. A reef, with a depth of 6.6m, lies about 3 miles SSE of the S extremity of Black Bear Island, and a second reef, with a depth of 7.6m, lies about 1 mile NE of the first.

Mortimer Shoal, a rock nearly awash, breaks in a slight sea and lies almost 0.8 mile N of Mortimer Island.

The Ironbound Islands are a group of islands lying about 6 miles NW of Black Bear Island. The largest island of the Ironbound Islands is about 4 miles long, N-S and narrow, with a steep cliff at its N end, 122m high, and a deep cleft in the hills, which almost divides the island into two parts. A rock, with a depth of 4.1m, reported in 1983, lies in approximate position 55°10'N, 58°42'W.

Dunn Island (55°13'N., 58°58'W.), 104m high, is bare and rugged. The NE portion of the island, terminating in Gull Battery Point, is almost divided from the rest of the island by a deep gully. The NW side of the island is a small peninsula joined by a narrow neck of land to the main body of the island. Breakheart Point is the S extremity of the island.

The Dog Islands, lying close off the peninsula on the W side of Dunn Island, consist of a group of two islands and some rocks. Numerous shoals extend W and NW of these islands, as far as 0.5 mile, and should be given a wide berth.

Several islets, which should be left to the E, lie between Manak Island and Pomiadluk Point, about 5 miles N. This passage should be navigated with caution, as it passes within a group of low rocks.

Pomiadluk Point (55°07'N., 58°58'W.) is a low, sharp point that projects N from a 152m high peninsula. A reef, with a depth of 7.9m, lies about 0.5 mile ESE of the point.

Cape Strawberry (55°08'N., 59°02'W.), 373m high, is faced by terraced cliffs cut by deep ravines.

Makkovik Bay, entered between Cape Strawberry and Cape Makkovik, about 6 miles NW, extends in a SW direction for a distance of about 17 miles. The shores of the outer part of the bay, as far as Big Island, about 5 miles SW, are either steep-to or composed of rocky ledges, and the hills are bare. From Big Island to the head of the bay, the shores are faced by boulder-strewn beaches of gravel, sand and mud. The slopes of the hills become more densely wooded as the distance from the coast increases.

11.13 West side of Makkovik Bay.—The Bluff (55°11'N., 59°08'W.) is a bold, rounded cliff which rises steeply from the shore. Ikey's Point, 2 miles S of The Bluff, has an elevation of 16.7m and is conspicuous from the N. Long Point, 6.5 miles SW of Ikey's Point, is low and shrub-covered. A small uncharted stream, which empties into the bay 1 mile SW of Long Point, is conspicuous and makes a useful landmark.

11.14 East side of Makkovik Bay.—The E side of Makkovik Bay, between Cape Strawberry and Brassy Point, 9 miles SW, is indented by three inlets. The first of these, Fords Bight, indents the coast about 4 miles. Fords Bight is free from dangers; the 11m curve is not more than 0.2 mile offshore, the least depths otherwise are a 14m rocky patch in the middle of the entrance, and a 14.9m rocky patch in the center of the inlet. The second inlet of the three mentioned is Makkovik Harbor, entered between White Point to the E and Point of the Bight to the W. Makkovik Harbor indents the coast about 1.5 miles; the E and W shores are backed by densely-wooded hills. Ranger Bight, the third inlet of the three, indents the coast about 0.5 mile. **Burntwood Point** (55°01'N., 59°19'W.) lies 4 miles SW of Brassy Point.

11.15 Northeast Breaker (55°11'N., 59°06'W.), a 0.3m high rock on which the sea breaks almost continuously, lies in the entrance of Makkovik Bay, 1 mile E of The Bluff. Northeast Breaker lies near the NW end of a dangerous rocky shoal area about 0.7 mile long, in a WNW-ESE direction. Jacques Island, 13.7m high, lies 1 mile SSE of Northeast Breaker. Islets, rocks, and shoals extend to 0.5 mile SW and W from Jacques Island. A shoal area about 0.4 mile long E-W, with a

least depth of 6.4m, lies about midway between Jacques Island and Ikey's Point. The Black Family, a group of rocks, lie about 0.8 mile E of Jacques Island. Other rocks and shoals lie as far as 1.75 miles NE of Jacques Island.

Big Island (55°06'N., 59°13'W.), 82m high, divides Makkovik Bay into two channels, the N of which is recommended. Tom's Point is the NW extremity of Big Island. A shoal, with a least depth of 6.4m, lies 0.5 mile SW of Big Island. Drying rocks extend 0.2 mile SW from the W extremity of Big Island. An 8.2m shoal lies about 0.5 mile N of Brassy Point, 15.2m high.

The Narrows is a constriction in Makkovik Bay between Long Point and Brassy Point. A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 5.8m, lies exactly in the middle of The Narrows. Gull Island, 3.6m high, lies 1.7 miles S of Long Point. A dangerous shoal lies about 0.5 mile W of Gulf Island. A shoal, with a least depth of 4.2m, lies about 0.8 mile ENE of North Head. The channel between Burntwood Point and the N shore of Makkovik Bay is narrowed to a width of about 0.2 mile in mid-channel, between the 11m curves. Middle Head lies about 1.7 miles SW of Burntwood Point.

11.16 Makkovik (55°05'N., 59°11'W.), a small settlement, lies in a position about 5 miles SW of Cape Strawberry, on the W shore of Makkovik Harbor. A church, school, and post office are situated here. Berthing facilities, located close W of Trap Point, have depths of 1.7 to 4.7m alongside. Regular vessels communication is maintained with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports. Air service is provided to Goose Bay.

Indian Head, on the W shore of the harbor, is marked by a flagstaff on a conspicuous white cube shaped base. Makkovik Light is shown from a mast, situated on the outer end of a wharf, 0.2 mile SSW of Indian Head.



Makkovik

Tides—Currents.—HHW of large tides at Makkovik rises 2.5m above lowest normal tides; LLW rises 0.1m.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken off the settlement, in 14.6 to 27.4m, mud. The holding ground is good but the harbor is exposed to NE weather.

Directions.—Vessels approaching Makkovik Bay from the S or E, should steer for a position 2 miles N of Gull Battery on



Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page
Makkovik—Indian Head

Dunn Island, then steer for a position bearing 330°, distant 0.7 mile from Northeast Breaker. When this position is reached, course should be altered to 192°, passing midway between Northeast Breaker and The Bluff. This course should be maintained until a position 0.3 mile E of Ikey's Point is reached. Course should then be altered toward the W entrance point of Makkovik Harbor.

Vessels bound for Makkovik Harbor should hold this course until White Point, the E entrance point of Makkovik Harbor bears 180°; course should then be altered to follow a mid-channel course into the harbor.

Vessels proceeding to the anchorage at the head of Makkovik Bay should alter course when abeam of Measles Point, to follow a mid-channel course N and W of Big Island. After Big Island is rounded at a distance of 0.3 mile, course should be steered to pass midway between the W side of the bay and the 8.2m shoal NNW of Brassy Point. Course should then be altered to pass about 0.2 mile off Long Point, keeping clear of the 5.5m shoal NE of Long Point.

When clear of The Narrows, course should be steered for Burntwood Point, passing 0.5 mile NW of Gull Island and 0.3 mile SE of North Head, to clear the shoal off Gull Island. After clearing the narrow channel between Burntwood Point and the N shore, a mid-channel course should be steered for the anchorage 2 miles SW.

Cape Makkovik to Hopedale Harbor

11.17 Cape Makkovik (55°14'N., 59°09'W.), 146m high, is a steep bluff rising to round summits connected with the inland mountain ranges. The N points of the cape are foul for about 0.2 mile offshore. A conspicuous domed building stands on the summit of Cape Makkovik. The Sisters, two islets, the N of which is 8.8m high and the S of which is 13.7m high, lie within 1 mile E of the cape. A shoal, with three above-water rocks and depth of 0.9m at its extremity, extends about 0.2 mile S from South Sister. A rock, with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 0.3 mile E of South Sister.

Aillik Bay, entered between Cape Makkovik and Cape Aillik, about 2.3 miles W, extends S for about 5 miles and is

considered the easiest harbor along this part of the coast for a stranger to enter. This bay provides good anchorage.

Cape Aillik is the N extremity of an islet, 22m high, steep-to on its N side, which lies off a narrow peninsula projecting N from the mainland. A dangerous, detached, 5.5m shoal, on which the sea occasionally breaks, lies 1.2 miles N of Cape Aillik.

The W shore of Aillik Bay is steep-to for about 2.2 miles within its entrance. Summer Cove, the first indentation on the W shore, is located about 1 mile S of Cape Aillik. About 1.2 miles S of Cape Aillik lies another cove. A third cove lies about 2.7 miles SSW of Cape Aillik.

The E shore of Aillik Bay is bordered by boulders. Low Point, from which several sunken rocks extend about 300m W, lies nearly 1 mile WSW of Cape Makkovik. A bight, which dries, lies between a point 0.3 mile SW of Low Point and a point about 1 mile SSW of the first. A conspicuous oil tank is situated on Low Point, on the E shore of the bay, about 1 mile SW of Cape Makkovik.

Winds—Weather.—The N and NE winds, which are associated with depressions in the summer months, sometimes blow with considerable force for 2 or 3 days, accompanied by rain or gloomy weather and are sometimes preceded by a bank of sea fog. The squalls which occur during these northeasters are known locally as "flurries."

Ice.—The harbors in this vicinity begin to freeze from the shore out to the deep water after the middle of November, and the N ice arrives about the 10th of December. Landfast ice forms a straight edge, from island to island or rocks, several miles offshore by the end of December, outside of which the pack ice drifts continuously S from December to June or July. Large fields of ice appear toward the middle of January, drifting S in the same manner, occasionally rafting 1.5 to 6.1m above the sea; small bergs are sometimes seen at this time.

Tides—Currents.—Southsoutheast currents, at 0.8 knot, can be expected in the approach to Aillik Bay.

At Aillik Bay, HHW of large tides rises 2.5m above lowest normal tides; LLW rises 0.1m.

Depths—Limitations.—Mid-channel depths of 12.8 to 35m exist in the bay to within 0.5 mile of its head, where a shoal with a least depth of 2.4m extends from the E shore for about 0.6 mile.

A 5.2m shoal patch lies about 0.2 mile offshore, 2.5 miles SSW of Low Point. A 3.9m shoal lies about 0.7 miles S of Summer Cove. Several other shoals with similar depths lie as far as 0.3 mile offshore on both sides of the N half of the bay.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage can be taken in Summer Cove, in 18.3m, mud, but NW winds in this location are accompanied by heavy squalls. Considerable swells sets into this anchorage with NE winds. The best anchorage in the bay is off the cove about 2.5 miles SSW of Summer Cove, and 0.3 mile N of the shoal that extends from the E shore for about 0.6 mile, in 11 to 14.6m, mud, where the holding ground is good.

11.18 Gull Rock (55°16'N., 59°14'W.) is the E of the islets in the Turnavik Islands. It is about 12.2m high and may be approached on its E side to within 0.2 mile. There are shoal patches, over which the sea breaks, located about 0.7 mile ESE of Gull Rock. Generally, depths of 9.8m exist in this area.

The largest island of the group is Turnavik Island, about 3.5 miles NW of Gull Rock. Near the N part of its E end, the elevation is 100m. Rocks, above and below-water, and islets extend SE from Turnavik Island, between Gull Island and West Turnavik Island.

A reef lies in a position about 1.8 miles E of the E side of Turnavik Island. A sunken rock is charted about 0.7 mile W of the island, and four sunken rocks are charted within 0.2 mile of the W shore. A shoal area, with depths of 1.8m and marked by breakers, exists about 1.2 miles SW of the SW side of Turnavik Island. A rock, on which the sea breaks, lies about 2.7 miles NNE of the NW extremity of Turnavik Island.

West Turnavik Island, 60m high, lies about 1 mile S of Turnavik Island. Several islets and rocks are charted extending to about 0.8 mile SW of West Turnavik Island. An area, foul with rocks, reefs, and islets, extends 0.8 mile S and SE from the charted S extremity of West Turnavik Island. Two islets are charted close off the N shore of West Turnavik Island. The first islet E of West Turnavik Island has a submerged rock close off its S extremity. A shoal area, about 0.3 mile in diameter, is charted with the approximate center of the area about 0.5 mile SSE of this same S extremity; the least depth in this shoal area is charted 5.8m.

An almost landlocked cove lies on the SE side of West Turnavik Island. Depths in the cove are considerable, but there is no room for a vessel more than 30m long to turn without using warps. A vessel with a length of 56m has used the harbor, but vessels of 30m in length and less can readily use this harbor.

The approach to this cove from off Cape Aillik is clear of dangers, but should only be attempted in daylight, when the dangerous reefs on either side can be seen even in the calmest weather. A reef lies about 0.1 mile S of the SE entrance point. The N half of the cove is foul, with a rock which uncovers at LW in its center.

A considerable tidal current sets N and S past West Turnavik Island.

Good anchorage can be taken off the entrance to this cove, in 24m, in the bight formed by a group of reefs and islets shaped like a horseshoe, with the opening facing seaward.

11.19 The Red Islands (55°13'N., 59°19'W.), 2 miles SSE of West Turnavik Island, are a group of five small, light-colored islets, with elevations of about 12.2m. The Black Islands lie about 2.5 miles S of West Turnavik Island, with an elevation of 45m.

Kaipokok Bay, with general depths of 36.6 to 73m in the fairway, except at its head where depths decrease to between 14.6 and 18.3m, extends SW from its entrance SW of Cape Aillik for about 35 miles; the bottom is mud. Soundings charted in mid-channel from Cape Aillik to Postville range from about 20 to 120m. A rock, with a depth of 5.4m, lies inside the entrance of Kaipokok Bay, 0.8 mile SSE of Cape Roy (Cape Point). Heavily-wooded spruce forests are found at the head of the bay, with the trees reaching a considerable size in the more sheltered areas.

Kaipokok Hill (55°10'N., 59°26'W.), a conspicuous hill 285m high, stands on the NW shore of Kaipokok Bay, about 10 miles SW of Cape Aillik. Long Island, 122m high, on the NW side of which stands a beacon, lies in the middle of the en-

trance to the inlet. This island restricts the width of the entrance at this point to about 1 mile; the passage on the E side of Long Island dries.

Several small harbors are located in the vicinity of Kaipokok Bay, but numerous rocks and islets which have not been examined lie in their approaches; local knowledge is essential for navigating in this area.

The Sisters, a group of islets of which the SE, Pugaviks Island, is the largest and upon which stands a beacon, lie in the middle of Kaipokok Bay, about 10 miles SW of Long Island.

English River Island (54°57'N., 59°45'W.) lies about 2.5 miles SW of the SW islet of The Sisters. Harrys Reef extends about 0.8 mile NNW from a position on the SE shore of Kaipokok Inlet, about 2 miles S of English River Island. The reef is marked by a black buoy.

Woody Island, on which stands a beacon, lies in the middle of the S part of the inlet, about 2 miles SSW of The Post. Woody Island Rock, a shallow reef, lies within a foul area which extends N from the island. A rock, with a depth of 4.4m, lies just N of mid-channel, 0.8 mile SW of the wharf.

Additional beacons may be found throughout the bay.

Anchorage can be taken, in 18.3 to 27.4m, S of Woody Island.

11.20 Postville (54°55'N., 59°48'W.), a settlement on the W side of Kaipokok Inlet, about 6 miles SW of The Sisters, is connected by coastal vessels with other Newfoundland ports during the navigation season.

The public wharf at Postville lies at the S end of a causeway which extends from the shore; there are depths of 5.8 to 6.1m alongside the wharf.

A microwave tower, having a height of 34m; a radio tower, having an elevation of 31m; and a church spire, having a height of 17m are conspicuous to the NW of the port facilities. Post Hill, 435m high, stands about 1.3 miles SE of Postville.



Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page
Post Hill

Postville Light is shown from a mast situated on the outer end of the public wharf.

The coast NW, as far as Hopedale, about 28 miles distant, is irregular and indented by several long, narrow inlets, which for the most part have not been examined.

11.21 The Bay of Islands (55°11'N., 59°43'W.), located about 5 miles NW of Kaipokok Inlet, indents the mainland for distance of 16 miles in a SW direction. Antons Island, surrounded by islets and shoals, lies in its entrance. Little is known concerning the depths in this bay. The Clusters is a group of small islands lying about 2 miles NE of Antons Island. Several islands and rocky shoals, with depths as little as 3.2m, lie within 2.5 miles of these islands, on each side of the recommended routes.

The Hares Islands are a group of four islands lying 8 to 10 miles W and NW of the NW extremity of Turnavik Island, and from 3 to 7 miles offshore. Several sunken rocks lie between the islands of this group, but there is a passage between these rocks and another passage leads close S of them. Striped Island, the S island of this group, is 84m high, conspicuous and takes its name from the black and white horizontal bands of strata from which it is composed. The Clusters Light is shown from the N island of the group.

A sunken rock lies about 1.7 miles S of Striped Island; a rock, 1.5m high and surrounded by foul ground, lies 0.9 mile SW of the island. Numerous rocks, some of which break, lie within 4 miles E of Striped Island. It was reported (1951) that a shoal was observed S of the Hares Islands, midway between Striped Island and the W island of the Hares Islands. Ephus Island and Tailor Island, both with elevations of about 21m, Sweethome Island, and several unnamed islands lie close S of Hares Island. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 4.3m, lies close S of Sweethome Island.

Numerous islands and above and below-water dangers lie up to 23 miles offshore E of Hopedale and encumber the approach. An excellent deep approach channel leads W between the islands to Hopedale Harbor.

11.22 Hares Island (55°21'N., 59°41'W.) is separated from an islet, 9m high, close off its N side, by Hares Tickle. Rocks and reefs extend ENE from Hares Island and encumber the passage between it and a group of islets and rocks surrounded by shoal water 1 mile ENE.

Dumb Shoal Island and Snow Island lie close N of Hares Island. The water between them is shoal and contains numerous drying rocks.

White Bear Island (Nanuaktok Island) (55°26'N., 59°31'W.), flat and fringed by low rocks, is the E of the off-lying islands in the entrance to Hopedale Harbor. This island provides a good mark for making the Hopedale approach channel, which is entered between this island and Blockstones Island, about 7 miles NW. A light is shown from a tower with a daymark on White Bear Island; a racon is operated from the light structure.

Gull Island, faced with cliffs, lies on the N side of the approach channel, about 0.8 mile WNW of Blockstones Island. A rock, on which the sea breaks, lies between Gull Island and Blockstones Island. Beluga Rocks lie about 1 mile E of Blockstones Island, also on the N side of Hopedale Run, and Fulmer Shoals, with a least depth of 9.1m, lie about 4.7 miles farther E; it lies on the N side of the entrance to Hopedale Run.

Shearwater Shoals (55°22'N., 59°27'W.), with a least depth of 0.9m, lie about halfway between Turnavik Island and White Bear Island.

Winsor Harbor Island, about 1.3 miles W of Hares Island, is about 30m high. Winsor Point, marked by a light, forms its NE extremity.

11.23 The Fish Islands (55°23'N., 59°44'W.), comprised of two fairly large islands and several smaller ones, lie 1.8 miles N of Winsor Harbour Island. Stump Island lies close SSW of Fish Islands.

The Mussel Islands, 0.5 mile N of Fish Islands, are separated by a shallow, narrow channel and fringed to the E by shoals. The White Mark Islands, 0.7 mile to the NNE, are separated by a shallow channel.

Kokkorvik Island, about 2 miles SE of the White Mark Islands, has shoals extending off its N side and several detached reefs between it and the islands W and NW of it.

The Plant Islands, 1.2 miles NE of the White Mark Islands, have isolated reefs lying up to 0.8 mile off them.

Several bays indent the coast between Winsor Harbour Island and the mainland shore, about 20 miles W. These bays have not been surveyed.

Hopedale Run, the main approach channel to Hopedale Harbor, is deep and free of mid-channel dangers. It is entered from the NE between Blockstones Island and Naugatsigarsuk Island, 3 miles to the SW.

The **Dory Islets** (55°29'N., 59°47'W.), lying 3.5 miles WSW of Blockstones Island, consist of three closely grouped islets. A shoal area lies about 0.4 mile NE, and Finback Rock lies 0.2 mile SW, surrounded by shoals. The Red Islands and the Grey Islands border the N side of Hopedale Run, 5.5 miles SW of Blockstones Island.

The Double Islands, a large group of islands lying about 2 miles W of the Grey Islands, have isolated reefs up to 0.35 mile S of them.

Naugatsigarsuk Island (55°27'N., 59°46'W.) lies on the S side of Hopedale Run at its E entrance.

The Kingitok Islands border the S side of Hopedale Run for about 7 miles.

Torartok Island (55°26'N., 59°47'W.), the E island of the Kingitok Islands, lies 1.4 miles SW of Naugatsigarsuk Island.

Crab Island, 0.3 mile W of Torartok Island, is almost divided in two parts by Trap Cove.

Arlorkak Island lies 1 mile SW of Crab Island. Numerous islets, rocks, and shoal water encumber the area between these two islands. Guillemot Island and an unnamed island lie SSW and S of Arlorkak Island.

Assungak Island, the N island of a group lying SE of Guillemot Island, has shallow reefs lying up to 0.35 mile N of it. Coupling Island, Dovekie Island, Brown Islet, and an unnamed island lie 1.5 to 3 miles SW of Assungak Island.

11.24 Eastern Kingitok Island (55°26'N., 59°53'W.), a dark conspicuous island, appears conical from all directions. Western Kingitok Island, about 1 mile SW of Eastern Kingitok Island, is dark and conspicuous and appears conical from the W. The summit of Eastern Kingitok Island is marked by a cairn.

A shoal, with a depth of 0.6m, lies on the N side of the main approach channel, about 1.7 miles NE of the summit of Eastern Kingitok Island. An uncharted buoy marks this shoal, but due

to varying ice and weather conditions its existence, at all times, is uncertain.

Sennigardlek Island, close off the NE shore of Western Kingitok Island, has several small islets off its W end and a drying ledge extending from its E end. Jaralak Island is separated from the NE end of Western Kingitok Island by a deep channel, 0.2 mile wide.

Amikojoak Island, 1.5 miles SSE of Western Kingitok Island, and North Imnalik Island are the outermost of the islands fringing the E shore of Cross Island. Tick Islet lies almost 1 mile NE of Amikojoak Island.

Cross Island (55°22'N., 60°01'W.) is a large island with a sharp peak. Some promontories, each with a conical hill 61 to 91m high, lie at the N end of the island. Niachungoat, on the NE end of the island, is a hill surmounted by a stone beacon. The shore off this point is bold, with deep water 135m off.



Cross Island

Napajotalik Island (Flagstaff Island) lies almost 0.5 mile off the SW side of Western Kingitok Island, the passage between them being unnavigable. The channel between Cross Island and Flagstaff Island, known as Flagstaff Tickle, forms part of the S and small vessel approach to Hopedale.

11.25 Inner part of Hopedale Run.—Search Island (55°25'N., 59°58'W.) lies close W of Western Kingitok Island. Mallet Island, 0.5 mile farther W, has a 7m shoal lying 0.15 mile N of its W extremity. A shoal spit extends 0.2 mile SW of its W end. Stake Rock marks the outer end of the spit; a shallow reef lies close N.

Nuvutsuakulluk Island, close off the NW side of Cross Island, rises sharply to an elevation of about 76m in its SSW part.

Pitsiutatsitikulluk Island, on the S side of the approach to Hopedale about 2.2 miles W of Mallet Island, rises to about 15m.

Satok Island (55°27'N., 60°02'W.) lies on the N side of Hopedale Run, 1 mile W of the Double Islands. Isolated shoal patches, including a low islet, lie up to 1 mile W, and shoal patches lie the same distance WSW of the island. A shoal spit extends 0.3 mile SE of Satok Island.

Potongak Island (55°27'N., 60°05'W.), 1.35 miles W of Satok Island, is about 61m high.

Okaliak Island, located about 1 mile W of Potongak Island, is low and rises only to about 15m. A 3.7m high islet and a drying rock lie in a shoal area about 0.2 mile E of the island. A shoal spit extends S for 0.3 mile.

Okalik Island, on the S side of the channel, is a good mark for setting course for Hopedale. There is deep water close off its N side.

Anniowaktook Island (55°27'N., 60°09'W.) lies about 1 mile E of the entrance to Hopedale Harbor.

Ellen Island has a large shoal area extending from its W and NW sides. Seneraluk Rock, white, is an islet lying about 0.4 mile NNW of Ellen Island.

Satoarsook Island lies almost 1 mile S of Ellen Island in the entrance to Tooktoosner Bay.

Hopedale Harbor (55°27'N., 60°12'W.)

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11.26 Hopedale Harbor is a small bay in the mainland. Hopedale has frequent communication by sea with other ports in Labrador and Newfoundland.

A private radiotelephone station maintains communication locally with shipping.



Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page
Hopedale Harbor



Hopedale Dock

Ice.—Break-up normally begins during the third week of May, with the harbor clear of ice by the middle of June. Freeze-up usually occurs during the first week of December, with complete ice cover developing by the third week. Two to three weeks variation in these dates may occur.

Tides—Currents.—The HW interval at Hopedale is 6 hours 23 minutes.

A tidal current of 0.5 to 1 knot has been observed at maximum ebb. The current off the coast between Occasional Harbor and Hopedale Harbor almost invariably sets SE, unless countered by S and SE gales.

Depths—Limitations.—The bottom is very uneven and consists of sand, gravel, and in some places, rock. There is a least depth of 7.9m in the outer harbor, almost 0.2 mile ENE of Kretschmer Island. The least charted depth in the entrance channel leading into the inner harbor is 7m. The S basin is accessible only by small craft.

There is a pier on the SW side of the harbor that has a length of 43m and a width of 32m across the face, with a least depth alongside of 5.2m. Vessels 90m in length and drawing 5m are reported to be able to berth alongside, but caution must be exercised as the bottom is rocky. There is an oil pipeline on the pier used for the discharge of bulk cargo; at its inner end there is a transit shed with flood lighting for night work.

An L-shaped public wharf is situated at the settlement. It is 25m long, with depths alongside the outer face of between 5.8 to 6.1m. The approach to this wharf is difficult and requires local knowledge.

Aspect.—Sektinek Hill, 1 mile W of the harbor, is prominent. The church belfry is a good navigational mark.

Range lights, in line bearing 278°, lead to the pier on the W side of the harbor from Umeakovik Anchorage.

Pilotage.—Pilots are not available at Hopedale, however, entrance can be made through Hopedale Run without much difficulty. Unlicensed pilots can be obtained at Saint John's by arrangements with individuals familiar with the area.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in 11 to 18.3m, in the outer part of the harbor E of the shoal extending S from the N entrance point.

Anchorage can be taken in Umeakovik Anchorage (55° 27'N., 60° 12'W.), between Ellen Island and the mainland to the SW, in 11 to 25.6m, mud, shell, and gravel.

Directions.—Vessels should commence entry into Hopedale Harbor from a position 2.3 miles due N of White Bear Island. Course should be steered to pass 1.2 miles S of Blockstones Island. When Gull Island bears 000°, at a distance of 1.5 miles, course should be changed to 248° to bring the conspicuous hill on Eastern Kingitok Island ahead.

When abeam the W extremity of Crab Island, change course to 270°. When Jaralak Island is abeam, vessels should steer 254° to bring the E tangent of Satok Island abeam and then resume a course of 270°.

When the S extremity of Aniowaktook Island is abeam, change course to 310° and steer for the harbor entrance.

Caution.—Most of the "route usually followed" between Hopedale and Davis Inlet was surveyed between 1952 and 1975, but the bays and inlets and a 10 mile wide corridor outside the coastal route remain unsurveyed, and some of the charted information is of a reconnaissance nature. Unsounded

waters should not be entered without local knowledge. Special caution is recommended even in sounded waters.

Hopedale Harbor to Cape Harrigan

11.27 Deep Inlet, entered SSE of Hopedale Harbor, is about 4 miles wide at its entrance and indents the mainland for a distance of 14 miles, at which point it divides into two arms, Ugjoktok Bay and Adlatok Bay. These two bays have not been examined, but Ugjoktok Bay, the SE and longer arm of Deep Inlet, is encumbered with many dangers.

Soundings have been taken in the outer 5 miles of Deep Inlet, where depths of 91 to 164m exist. Shoals and drying rocks lie up to 0.5 mile off the W side of Umiatoriak Island.

Achvitoaksoak Island (55° 29'N., 60° 13'W.) is a dark, cliffy island N of Hopedale Harbor. Little Hopedale Beacon, surmounted by a semicircular disc, curved side down, stands on a headland of the mainland, about 0.5 mile NW of the S end of Achvitoaksoak Island.

Caution.—From Hopedale to Cape Harrigan, 24 miles NNW, the coastal waters have only been partially surveyed. Several inlets and bays indent this sector of the coast; numerous chains of islands and rocks extend as much as 15 miles off the coast. Vessels proceeding N from Hopedale should keep outside or inside the coastal chain of islands. No attempt should be made to navigate among these islands, as the shoals and breakers, even in a moderate sea, are so close together.

11.28 Napakataktaik Island (Manuel Island) lies NNW of Achvitoaksoak Island. A stone cairn stands on the summit of the N part of the island. A light stands near the NW extremity of the island.

Napatalik Island (55° 38'N., 60° 21'W.) has a height of 172m at its NW side. It lies, along with other islands and islets, in the approaches to an inlet that indents the coast for a distance of about 4 miles W and then turns S for 4 miles. The inlet has not been surveyed. Several islands and islets extend as far as 1 mile off the E side of Napatalik Island. An island, with an elevation of 18.3m and cliffy sides, lies in a position 2.5 miles E of the N end of Napatalik Island.

An island, 1.5 miles long and 66m high, lies 0.4 mile N of Napatalik Island. The channel between these two islands is clear of dangers and has a least depth of 10m. A group of small islands lie off the E side of the above island, the highest is 39m, and they are joined to the above island at LW. Depths between this 1.5 mile long island and the mainland 1.25 miles W, are about 49m and there appear to be no dangers.

Multa Island (55° 41'N., 60° 18'W.) lies about 2.5 miles NNE of Napatalik Island, and is high and sharp with a height of 56m. An island, 134m high, with a smaller island midway between, lies 0.5 mile NW of Multa Island. Several small islets lie close off the E side of Multa Island, with heights ranging from 1.5 to 2.1m. A round-shaped island lies 0.4 mile E of these islets, with a height of 30m. A least depth in mid-channel between them was found to be 11m.

Numerous other islands lie N of Multa Island, but as the intervening water areas have not been surveyed, vessels without local knowledge should keep E of these islands.

A large unnamed island, with a height of 183m at its N end, lies 2.2 miles N of Multa Island.

11.29 The Kikkertaksoak Islands (55°43'N., 60°10'W.) are a group of four islands and numerous small islets, two of which are prominent islands with sharp peaks, 76m high. Two rocks, the S of which is 3.1m high and the N of which dries about 2.1m, lie about 1 and 2 miles N, respectively, of the E island of the Kikkertaksoak Islands. Two islets lie 1.7 and 3.2 miles NE, respectively, of the E island of the same islands; an islet, 9.1m high, lies about 3 miles NNE of the E of the above islets, and a rock, 3m high, lies about 2.7 miles NE of the same islet.

The Nanuktok Islands lie 10 miles NE of the Kikkertaksoak Islands and consist of several small islets and rocks. Many shoals, on which the sea breaks in a strong breeze, lie between the Nanuktok Islands, Kikkertaksoak Islands, and Cape Harrigan; therefore, navigation in the vicinity is dangerous.

Clinker Rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 7 miles NW of the Nanuktok Islands. A similar rock lies about 4.2 miles ENE of Clinker Rock.

Nunaksaluk Island (55°48'N., 60°20'W.) is the N and largest of the island groups which form the E side of Windy Tickle and the N side of Shoal Tickle. It is about 196m high, falling in hummocks toward the NE. Three small coves indent the E side of the island, but they are either too exposed or too shoal to provide anchorage. An islet, 16.8m high, lies about 1 mile off the E shore of Nunaksaluk Island, about 2.2 miles SSE of the N extremity of the island. Three rocks, awash, lie 0.2, 1.5, and 5.5 miles, respectively, off the E side of Nunaksaluk Island; a line of breakers, indicating a reef, lies about 1 mile off the SE part of the island.

Windy Tickle, about 3.2 miles long in a N-S direction, is a channel between the S part of Nunaksaluk group, S of the E end of Nunaksaluk Island and the mainland W. A shoal extends off the first bight on the NE side of Windy Tickle, but there is a passage clear of dangers along the SW side. The shores of the passage are bold. Winds between the NW and N blow violently down Windy Tickle. There are depths of 15.2 to 24.4m in the S portion of the tickle, while the N part has deeper water, with depths from 40.2 to 47.2m.

Shoal Tickle is formed by the S shore of Nunaksaluk Island and the mainland to the S. It is about 3 miles long and about 0.8 mile wide at its E end, where it joins Windy Tickle. The channel is narrowed to about 0.2 mile by a point of land projecting from the S shore and a shoal extending from the N shore, about 1.5 miles W of its E entrance. A sunken rock lies about 1 mile E of the SW entrance point at the E end of Shoal Tickle; the rock is bordered by a shoal area which extends nearly 1 mile NE.

A draft of 4.6m can be carried through Shoal Tickle by vessels possessing local knowledge.

Anchorage.—A bay, with an islet in the middle which forms two anchorages, lies on the N shore of Shoal Tickle. A shoal extends nearly to this islet, and vessels should not anchor in depths of less than 22m, or attempt to proceed inside the islet, where depths decrease suddenly from 18.3m to nearly zero.

Anchorage can be taken, centrally, in the bight in the mainland near the W entrance to Shoal Tickle, in about 37m, clay.

This anchorage provides good holding ground and excellent weather shelter.

Two small islets lie in the E approach to Shoal Tickle. The larger and higher, 47m, lies in the middle of the fairway. The smaller island, 15.8m high, lies about 0.3 mile SSE.

Cape Harrigan to the West End of Davis Inlet

11.30 Cape Harrigan (55°51'N., 60°18'W.), an island about 0.8 mile N of the N side of Nunaksaluk Island, is steep-to with a steep face and a sharp black summit, 91m high. A light is shown from Cape Harrigan.

A shoal, with a depth of 4.6m, and another shoal, with a depth of 0.6m, lie 1.5 miles and 2 miles WNW, respectively, of Cape Harrigan Island. A rock, which dries 1.5m, lies 0.5 mile W of the island. A rock, with a depth of 1.8m, is reported to lie 1 mile WSW of the island.

Caution.—Magnetic disturbance was reported (1932) to exist between positions about 18.3 miles NE and 28 miles E, respectively, of Cape Harrigan island.

The coast, from a position off the W entrance point of Shoal Tickle to Zoar, is marked by numerous indentations, many of which are unsurveyed. Islands and dangers extend about 30 miles off the NW part.

The coast between Zoar and Nain is deeply indented by three irregular inlets. The S, named Voiseys Bay, is unsurveyed; the N is divided into two narrow branches named Nain Bay and Tikkoatokak Bay. The coast is screened by numerous islands, outside of which are numerous islets and dangers. The outermost dangers lie as much as 35 miles off the mainland shore.

The mainland between the W entrance of Shoal Tickle and the E entrance to Davis Inlet is indented by **Big Bay** (55°48'N., 60°33'W.) and Flowers Bay, two large and unsurveyed bays. South Tikigakjuk Point (South Tikiratchuk Point), about 3 miles W of the SW extremity of Nunaksaluk Island, is the E entrance point of Big Bay. This point and a point next E are bordered by shoal areas which extend nearly 1 mile NE; a sunken rock lies close within the outer limit of the shoal area off the E of these points. **North Tikigakjuk Point** (North Tikiratchuk Point) (55°50'N., 60°38'W.) is the E entrance point of Flowers Bay. A shoal extends 0.3 mile N of North Tikigakjuk Point. The coastline in this vicinity is fronted by scattered offshore islands and is similar to the remainder of the general coastline.

11.31 Umuavik Island (55°51'N., 60°27'W.) has a island, with a conspicuous 91m high conical summit, lying 0.6 mile SE of it. A rock lies close W of Umiavik Island. Two islets, one of which is 21.3m high, lie about 0.5 mile NW of the island, and a sunken rock lies close W of the two islets; a sunken rock lies about 2.5 miles NE of the island and another rock was reported (1913) to lie about 1.8 miles E of the island. A rock, 3m high, lies about 5 miles NNE of the island and about 5.5 miles NNW of Cape Harrigan. The several islets and rocks in the vicinity of this island should be given a wide berth.

Caution.—A breaking reef lies at the mouth of a cove about 3.4 miles SSE of the island with the conspicuous conical summit.

Kutallik Island (Massacre Island), 61m high, lies in a position 1.25 miles NNE of North Tikigakjuk Point. Foul ground extends for about 0.5 mile from its NE and E sides.

Caution.—Breakers exist 1.3 miles E of the N extremity of the island.

Katauyak Island, with a double summit, lies about 3.5 miles NNE of Kutallik Island; between them lie three islets, one which has a sharp, dark summit, 46m high. A small, sharp rock, 3m high, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Katauyak Island; a sunken rock lies close off the SE extremity of the islet nearest Kutallik Island.

The Solomon Islands, two islands separated by a channel about 0.2 mile wide, lie about 2 miles WSW of Katauyak Island. An islet, 15m high, lies close off the SW extremity of the W and larger island, which is 61m high.

Ukasiksalik Island (55°54'N., 60°48'W.) is an irregular island about 6 miles long E-W, and about 4 miles wide. The 244m high, N side of the island is indented by a series of bays, with cliffy sugarloaf hills forming the points. An islet, 30m high, lies about 0.5 mile ENE of the E extremity of the island. A sharp, dark rock, 6.1m high, lies a short distance E of the islet. A small rock, awash, lies 45m E of the 6.1m rock.

A small, high rocky islet lies close N of the SW extremity of Ukasiksalik Island and is joined by a shoal bar. The island lies close outside the W entrance to Davis Inlet.

11.32 Davis Inlet (55°50'N., 60°50'W.) is formed between the S shore of Ukasiksalik Island and the mainland to the S. The inlet, which has been cursorily examined as far as a position on the N shore, about 4 miles within the E entrance, is about 6 miles in length, with charted depths of about 7.3 to 18.3m. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies inside the E entrance, about mid-channel.

The W entrance is narrow and tortuous, with swift tidal currents; it is occasionally used by fishing vessels with local knowledge when taking the inside run to avoid the ice. The high rocky islet, mentioned above, lies close outside the W entrance.

Flat Island (55°52'N., 60°44'W.), 9.1m high and flat, lies about 0.5 mile SE of the SE extremity of Ukasiksalik Island. The channel between this island and Ukasiksalik Island is shoal.

Entry Island, in the middle of the E entrance to Davis Inlet, is 36.6m high and steep-to. The channel between it and Flat Island is about 0.7 mile wide and clear of dangers in mid-channel, with depths of 9.1 to 34.7m.

Pigeon Island, 9.1m high, lies about 0.3 mile offshore, on a shoal extending off the SE entrance point of Davis Inlet. The channel between Pigeon Island and Entry Island is about 0.7 mile wide and free of dangers, with charted depths of 35 to 44m. About 1 mile within the E entrance of Davis Inlet, at the junction of the two entrance channels, mid-channel charted depths are irregular, with depths ranging from 7.3 to 23.8m.

The shores of Davis Inlet are wooded and backed by steep hills. Twelve O'Clock Mark is a conspicuous dark vein in the rock located on the S side of the inlet, about 4 miles within the E entrance. Post Hill, 261m high, rises about 1.4 miles NNW of Twelve O'Clock Mark.

A drying flat extends from the S shore of Davis Inlet for an average distance of 0.2 mile, widening at its E entrance to a width of about 0.4 mile, where it connects Pigeon Island with the mainland.

A drying flat extends about 0.2 mile S from the N shore of the inlet. A bar, 0.3m high, lies close S of the extremity of this flat; a shoal area extends about 90m S from the bar.

A shoal area was reported to extend about 0.4 mile off the S shore from a position about 0.5 mile E of Twelve O'Clock Mark.

Red Island, 6.1m high, is connected with the S shore of the inlet by a reef which dries about 2.1m, about 2 miles within the E entrance. Red Island Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies in the fairway of the inlet, about 0.4 mile NE of Red Island. The channel between the rock and N shore is about 0.2 mile wide, and has a least charted depth of 7.3m.

Tides—Currents.—There is reported to be a strong tidal current, with velocities of 2 to 3 knots, in the anchorage. The flood current in Davis Inlet is W, and the ebb E, with velocities from 2 to 3 knots at spring tides. Strong tide rips prevail at the E entrance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken off the site of a former settlement, in 7.3m.

The Rattle runs N from Davis Inlet towards the new settlement of Davis Inlet. It is narrow, tortuous, and shallow with strong tidal currents, but is used occasionally by small craft with local knowledge.

The community of Davis Inlet is in the SW part of an unnamed bay just W of Ukasiksalik Island, about 1 mile NNW of The Rattle. There is a public wharf marked by a light at the community.

The West End of Davis Inlet to Humbys Island

11.33 The coast from the W end of Davis Inlet to **Zoar** (56°12'N., 61°21'W.) is irregular and only partially surveyed. Sanga Bay and Merrifield Bay are indentations, from S to N, along this stretch of coast, but neither of these inlets have been surveyed. The islands lying offshore are so numerous and difficult to identify from the chart that only those lying near navigable tracks are described.

The **Freestone Islands** (55°59'N., 60°40'W.), three in number, are each about 1.5 miles long, and the entire group is surrounded by foul ground. A rock lies close off the SW extremity of the SW island; a sunken rock lies about 0.8 mile NE of the same point.

Nunaksuk Island lies about 7.5 miles ENE of the Freestone Islands, about 15 miles off the mainland shore. It is 30.5m high and steep-to on its SE and NE sides. It has three lumps on its summit. The water is foul, with many sunken rocks, for a distance of about 4 miles SW of Nunaksuk. The S extremity of this foul area consists of a small group of rocks, about 3m high.

A sunken rock lies in the channel between the Freestone Islands and Nunaksuk.

Kasungatak Island (55°59'N., 60°54'W.), about 122m high, is about 4.5 miles long. A group of smooth-sloped, greenish islands, the S extremity of which is bordered by a shoal area extending a short distance offshore, lies about 2 miles W of Kasungatak Island.

Tunungayualok Island (56°05'N., 61°04'W.), 280m high, has steep, tree-covered sides. Pigeon Islet lies close W of the SW side of Tunungayualok Island. The islet has a knoll of dark rock rising sharply from nearly level ground covered with pale green moss, and appears as a distinct band of light colors above the green timber at the water's edge.

A shoal extends 0.3 mile off Tunungayualok Island, between 0.2 mile and 0.4 mile E of Pigeon Islet. Another shoal, the position of which is doubtful, lies about 1 mile ESE of Pigeon Islet. The passage between Tunungayualok Island and the mainland is called Tom Gears Run.

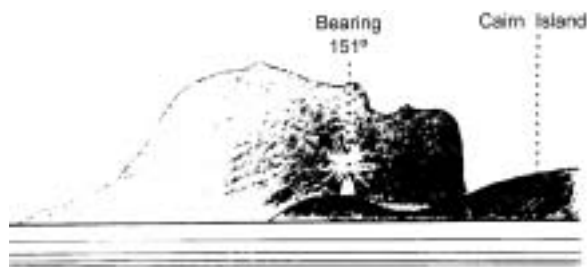
Pakertuk Island, 42.7m high, is the W islet of a group of small islets which lies about 4 miles E of the N extremity of Tunungayualok Island. An above-water rock lies about 1.8 miles WNW of Pakertuk Island.

Spracklins Island (55°08'N., 60°46'W.) has two sharp peaks at its S end and a high mound at its N end. There is a small harbor on its E side, sheltered by several islets.

Numerous islands lie between the Freestone Islands, some of which are unnamed and others of which are only partially surveyed. Sioralik Island, 61m high, lies about 1.5 miles W of the Freestone Islands; a rock lies about 1 mile N of Sioralik Island.

11.34 Koriaravik Island (56°04'N., 60°40'W.), 62m high, lies about 3.5 miles N of the Freestone Islands. An islet, with a sunken rock close off its E side, lies about 0.8 mile NE of Koriaravik Island. A number of islets and rocks lie close to this island.

Cairn Island (56°09'N., 60°52'W.), 3 miles W of Spracklins Island, is separated from it by a passage called Drawbucket Tickle, in which there is a least reported depth of 7.6m. A light is shown on the E extremity of the island.



Drawbucket Tickle Light

Ukallik Island, with a double summit, 77m high, about 5.5 miles NE of Spracklins Island.

The **Kidlit Islands** (56°15'N., 60°28'W.), two in number, are 30m high. The E and lower of the islands is divided into two parts and may be approached to a distance of 0.5 mile. Two rocks, 9.1m and 15.2m high, lie about 1.7 miles and 3.2 miles N, respectively, of the westernmost Kidlit Islands.

Iglosiatik Island (56°14'N., 61°05'W.) is a narrow island about 6.5 miles long. A small harbor lies on the E side of the island. It is reported that the harbor provides protection from N and NE winds, and anchorage can be taken, in 5.5 to 9.1m.

An uncharted rock lies just off the island to the E of the above anchorage. A reported shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, lies in an approximate position 3.5 miles E of Iglosiatik Island.

Aklatalik Island, about 1.5 miles S from the SW part of Iglosiatik Island, is 152m high with numerous conical mounds.

Akpiktok Island (Achpitok Island) lies 2.5 miles W of Aklatalik Island. The W extremity of the island is low and grassy. An islet, 9.1m high, lies about 2 miles N of the NW extremity of Akpiktok Island.

11.35 Nuasurnak Island (Nuasornak Island) (56°17'N., 61°16'W.) is conspicuous, conical and 165m high.

Tukuinak Island (56°08'N., 61°15'W.) lies about 1 mile N of the W extremity of Tunungayualok Island. A steep cliff rises to a 240m high hill at the island's E end. A sloping green hill lies on the NW part of the island and is separated from the other hill by a deep gully.

South Tunvungayukuluk Island (56°09'N., 61°06'W.) lies about 1 mile NE of Tukuinak Island, it is wedge-shaped and higher near its SE end, off which lies a shoal.

The passage between Tukuinak Island and South Tunvungayukuluk Island is called Perrets Tickle; its shores on both sides are high and bold. A rocky islet lies on the NE side of Perrets Tickle, near the middle of this passage.

Iluikoyak Island (55°54'N., 61°07'W.) lies about 1 mile W of Ukasik Salik Island. The settlement of Davis Inlet stands at the head of a bay on its NE side. Communications with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports is provided by commercial vessels.

Bear Island (56°03'N., 60°55'W.) lies about 0.5 mile W of Tunungayualok Island, across the entrance of Tasyuik Bay. It is wooded and is 122m high.

Voisey Bay (56°14'N., 61°24'W.) is a 16 mile long inlet with wooded shores. The bay has not been surveyed.

Kiuvik Island is located about 1 mile E of the N entrance point of Voisey Bay. It is partly wooded, with a height of about 244m. Another unnamed island lies off the S entrance point, with a steep E side rising to 330m. Two other lower islands lie between the above 2 islands.

Kangeklualuk Bay, 5 miles long, is a narrow unsounded bay located 5 miles N of Voisey Bay.

11.36 Sungilik Island (56°15'N., 61°19'W.), 122m high, is a small island lying close E of Kiuvik Island. A number of small islets lie S and SE of it.

Satok Island, about 61m high, lies 1.5 miles N of Nuasurnak Island, with 2 small islets close S.

The S approach to Ford Harbor, Kauk Harbor, and Nain leads through the inner coastal islands and dangers, heading E of Paul Island when making for Ford Harbor and S of the same island and N of Kikkertavak Island when making for Kauk Harbor and Nain.

Ford Harbor, a bay in the E end of Paul Island, and Kauk Harbor, in the mainland projection on which Nain is located and abreast the W end of Paul Island, are good anchorages in the S approach.

The E approach to Ford Harbor, Kauk Harbor, and Nain leads E of the maze of off-lying islands and dangers located E of Paul Island, and then N of the same islands and dangers. Ford Harbor is approached from the NW end of Skull Island to the SW. Strathcona Run is entered W of the Red Islands and leads along the N side of Paul Island to a position off the NW

end of the same island, where Nain and Kauk Harbor can be approached to the SW and S, respectively.

It has been reported that considerable difficulty may be experienced in identifying the various islands in the Nain approaches, because of their great number and generally undistinguished appearance.

Humbys Island to Nain

11.37 Humbys Island (Kikkitasuak Island) ($56^{\circ}20'N.$, $60^{\circ}59'W.$) is flat and terminates in a cliff, 129m high, near its NW extremity. A group of rocks and shoals extends about 1 mile W and 2.5 miles NW from the NW extremity of the island. The NW of these dangers lies about 2.2 miles NW of the NW extremity of Humbys Island and consists of a rock 2.1m high and a rock 3.6m high about 485m NE of the latter. A rock, which dries 1.2m, lies about 0.5 mile NW of the NW extremity of the island; two islets, 1.8m and 3m high, lie 0.1 mile and 0.3 mile NW, respectively, of the rock which dries 1.2m.

Nukasusutok Island, hilly with a maximum height of 299m, lies about 7 miles W of Humbys Island; the island is irregular in shape. Two bays indent the N shore of the island.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken near the head of the E bay, in 22 to 26m, mud.

A group of islands and islets lies close off the E side of Nukasusutok Island. An islet, 15m high with an islet 12m high close NE, lies about 2.5 miles SE of the NE extremity of the island; these islets are the easternmost of the group. A rock, which dries 1.8m, lies close S of the 15m islet, and a rock, 3.3m high, lies about 0.4 mile NE of the same feature.

Nochalik Island ($56^{\circ}20'N.$, $61^{\circ}23'W.$), 128m high, is small with a deep ravine traversing its NW end. Two islets lie from 0.5 to 1 mile N of the E extremity of Nochalik Island; the N islet is 40m high, with a 3.9m high rock close NE, and the S islet is 53m high. Another islet, 43m high, lies about 595m SE of the S islet; between the latter two islets lies a rock which dries 0.3m. A 3.9m shoal patch lies about 0.2 mile off the N extremity of Nochalik Island.

Little Gull Island, a small, low islet named, lies close W of the S end of Nochalik Island. A pinnacle rock, with a depth of less than 3.6m, lies within 135m SW of Little Gull Island. A vessel struck this rock in 1931 and reported that it was apparently a small ledge of dark rock, as it was not visible from the deck after the vessel had struck it.

An islet, 58m high, lies about 1 mile N of the NW extremity of Nochalik Island. A shoal, on the outer end of which is a depth of 3.6m, extends about 0.3 mile E from the E extremity of the 58m islet; a rock lies on this shoal. Two rocks and a shoal patch, with a depth of 3.6m, lie within 0.3 mile SSW of the S extremity of the islet. A 4.2m shoal patch, with two rocks drying 0.3m close S, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of the SE side of the 58m islet.

11.38 Kikkertavak Island ($56^{\circ}23'N.$, $61^{\circ}35'W.$) has numerous hills 137 to 259m high at its E end and a height of 386m at its W end. This island is the largest island on the S side of the S approach to Kauk Harbor and Nain. Itikaut Bay, an inlet in its E side, provides excellent anchorage, in 12.8m.

The channel between Kikkertavak Island and Nochalik Island is encumbered with rocks, shoal patches, and islets,



Kikkertavak Island



Kikkertavak Island

previously described with Nochalik Island in paragraph 11.37. An islet, 34m high, steep-to on its N and W side, lies about 0.2 mile off the E side of Kikkertavak Island, about 1 mile NW of the NW end of Nochalik Island. The islet may be passed on either side. A rock, awash, lies in mid-channel between the NW extremity of Nochalik Island and the E side of Kikkertavak Island. A dark islet, 12.2m high, lies close off the E side of Kikkertavak Island, near its S end. The NE extremity of Kikkertavak Island, behind which rises Taktok Bluff, 259m high, is boulder-strewn and should be given a berth of about 0.1 mile.

Taktok Island ($56^{\circ}25'N.$, $61^{\circ}29'W.$), about 0.5 mile N of the NE extremity of Kikkertavak Island, is small, 88m high, and foul off its E side. The channel south of the island has a least depth of 13.4m. On the S side of this channel, the N shore of Kikkertavak Island is boulder-strewn and should be given a berth of at least 0.1 mile.

Niatak Island, over 244m high, lies about 1 mile E of Taktok Island. The island is cliffy and indented on its N side. The channel S of Niatak Island, lying between Niatak Island and Nukasusutok Island to the SE, and Niatak Island and Kikkertavak Island to the SW, has a least charted depth of 25.6m;

the S side of Niatak Island, for the most part, is deep and steep-to. The passage between Niatak Island and Taktok Island is foul for a considerable distance off either shore, with a least depth of 5.3m in mid-channel.

Uigortlek Island, small and 114m high, lies close E of Niatak Island. A rock, 0.6m high, and a rock, which dries 0.9m, lie off the SW side of the island. The passage between the island and Niatak Island has a charted width of 0.1 mile, and a least charted depth in mid-channel of 2.9m. The passage S of Uigortlek Island lies between Uigortlek Island and the dangers lying off the N side of Nukasutok Island; the passage has a least charted width of about 0.5 mile between the 40m curves on either side.

Kugyautak Island, 80m high, lies off the SE side of Paul Island, about 1.2 miles NNE of the NE extremity of Nukasutok Island.

11.39 Sandy Island (56°25'N., 61°03'W.) lies on the SW side of the approach to Ford Harbor. A shoal area, with depths of 0.9 to 6.4m, extends 0.7 mile NE and 0.3 mile NW, W, and SW from the W extremity of the island.

The following dangers are located as indicated from the W extremity of Sandy Island:

1. A reef, with a least depth of 4.2m, about 1.3 miles SE.
2. A reef, with a least depth of 3.6m, about 1.2 miles SW.
3. A rock, with a depth of 2.7m, about 2.5 miles S, close E of a rock 4.9m high.
4. A reef, which dries 0.9 to 2.4m, about 1 mile WNW.

Amushavik Islet, about 4.5m high, lies off the SE end of Paul Island, about 1.8 miles WNW of the W extremity of Sandy Island. A shoal extends about 0.2 mile NNE from the islet, with a depth of 9.7m at its outer end. Uncharted depths as little as 8m lie near mid-channel between Amushavik Islet and the drying rocks 0.8 mile SE.

False Start Island (56°27'N., 61°06'W.), 27m high, lies about 0.5 mile off the SE end of Paul Island. The S entrance point of Ford Harbor lies about 1.7 miles W of the island. The island is foul for a distance from 0.1 to 0.2 mile off its E, S, and W shores.

Paul Island (56°30'N., 61°25'W.) is indented on its E and W ends by long inlets, the heads of which are separated by only a narrow isthmus. The E of these inlets is Higher Bight, and the W is Ten Mile Bay. Higher Bight is unsurveyed, but it is reported to afford good anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in 18.3m, mud, in the E indentation of its S shore. Ford Harbor, described in paragraph 11.40, indents the SE extremity of the island.

Paul Island is covered with spruce trees and small plants, except on the hilltops. **Mount Pownal** (56°28'N., 61°26'W.), 398m high, which rises in about the middle of the S part of the island, is a convenient mark on which to take bearings from seaward.

11.40 Ford Harbor (56°28'N., 61°11'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1270](#)) is a sheltered bay in the E end of Paul Island. The bay, entered about 2 miles NW of the N end of False Start Island, is about 1.2 miles wide at its entrance and extends 2.5 miles WSW. The main part of the bay has depths of 15.5 to 53m, except near the shore where the bottom shelves steeply.

Least depths of 7.3m and 13m lie 1.6 miles ENE and 1.1 miles NW of Ford Harbor Light.

Hills along the N side of Ford Harbor rise to a height of 119m and slope at their W end to a raised beach, at the head of which is a small cove encumbered with boulders. A rocky point extends from the W side of the harbor and forms the S entrance point of this cove. The hills on the W side of the harbor rise to a height of more than 183m, and slope on their SE sides to a low-lying strip of land, about 0.2 mile wide, at the head of the harbor. Low rounded hills rise on the S side of the harbor to a height of 94m from a terrace at their W end.

The shores of the bay, except at the N entrance point and the rocky point at its head, are strewn with boulders and provide poor landing.

The harbor provides good shelter from all but E winds, which may send in a short sea, however, the off-lying islands afford protection from heavy seas.

Tides—Currents.—The HW interval at Ford Harbor is 6 hours 36 minutes. Springs rise to 1.7m, neaps rise 1.4m.

Aspect.—A light is shown on the N entrance point.

Palungitak Island, about 1.7 miles W of Taktok Island, has a ridge with two peaks, 319m and 305m high, respectively, in its NE part.

Sentinel Hill (56°25'N., 61°33'W.), over 122m high, rises near its SE extremity; a conspicuous boulder stands on the S shore of the island, about 1.2 miles W of Sentinel Hill. The island is separated from the W end of Paul Island to the N, by a channel called Bridges Passage. The channel S of the island has not been sounded.

Bridges Passage is entered between Sentinel Hill, on Palungitak Island, and a point on Paul Island, about 1.5 miles NE. Drying boulder flats extend from the SW side of Paul Island for 760m and from the NE side of Palungitak Island for about 340m, thus narrowing the channel about 1.7 miles within its E entrance, to a width of about 275m, between the 5m curves; the narrowed portion of this passage has a least charted depth of 7.3m. Rain Islet, 33m high at its W end, lies near the S edge of the above-mentioned drying boulder flats off Paul Island. Anchor Knoll, 28m high, rises on Paul Island and on the N shore of Bridges Passage, about 0.5 mile N of Rain Islet. A conspicuous boulder, 3.6m high, stands about 0.3 mile ESE of Anchor Knoll. Dick Hill, 162m high, rises on Paul Island and on the NW shore of Bridges Passage, about 1.5 miles WNW of Rain Islet.

The tidal current through Bridges Passage attains its greatest velocity of 1.5 knots, bearing 146° at springs, between 3 and 4 hours after HW at Nain. A velocity of 1.4 knots, bearing 315°, runs at springs, between 2 and 4 hours before HW at Nain.

Turn Island, 55m high, lies on the SW side of the approach, about 0.8 mile WNW of the NW extremity of Palungitak Island. A group of rocky islets lies S and SW of Turn Island.

11.41 Stony Point (56°28'N., 61°38'W.) is the SW extremity of Paul Island. A conspicuous boulder, 1.2m high, lies close off the point.

Jenks Rock, which dries and is marked by a lighted buoy, lies about 0.9 mile WNW of Stony Point. A shoal patch, with a depth of 3.3m, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Jenks Rock. A depth of 9.5m lies in mid-channel, about 0.4 mile NNW of Jenks Rock.

A group of rocks, the highest being 2.4m high with a sunken rock close SW, lies on the W side of the approach, about 1.2 miles WNW of Stony Point. A shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 1 mile NW of the same point.

Glassis Point, located on Paul Island, about 1 mile NNW of Stony Point, has a shoal spit, with a least depth of 3.7m, extending about 0.3 mile SW.

A small bay is formed between Stony Point and Glassis Point. A rock, which dries 0.1m, lies near the middle of the approach channel, about 0.6 mile WNW of Glassis Point. Ten Mile Bay and Two Mile Bay indent the W shore of Paul Island in this approach, N of Glassis Point, but neither bay has been examined.

Kauk Bluff Island, cliffy with the conspicuous Kauk Bluff, 178m high, on its E side, lies close off the mainland shore on the W side of the approach channel, nearly 2 miles NW of Stony Point. South Channel Cairn, a conspicuous hill 266m high, is located on the mainland, about 2.2 miles N of Kauk Bluff.

The approach channel, leading N between Kauk Bluff Island and Paul Island, is entered off the W entrance to Bridges Passage, between Stony Point and an islet 58m high, about 1.8 miles WNW.

11.42 Kauk Harbor (56°30'N., 61°41'W.), in the mainland on the W side of the approach channel leading to Nain, is sheltered from the S by Kauk Bluff Island. The harbor, with depths of 11 to 24m in mid-channel, is a narrow inlet which recedes W for about 1.5 miles and then S for about 0.5 mile. The S side of the harbor is formed by Kauk Bluff Island and a peninsula close W, which is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of land. The harbor has an outer and an inner basin, separated by a narrow channel between two rocky points.

Kauk Harbor is considered the best harbor in the vicinity for vessels wintering on this coast. The tidal currents are not felt and the shape of the harbor affords protection from the ice pressure or the possibility of a vessel being carried along with the ice masses. A trail over the hills makes the harbor easily accessible from Nain, about 2.5 miles N.

A rock, which dries 0.3m, lies about 0.1 mile off the S shore of the harbor, about 0.7 mile within the entrance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in the middle of the outer basin, in 26m, mud. Anchorage can also be taken in the middle of the inner basin, in 14.6m, mud; however, a vessel must moor at this anchorage.

Flat Rocks (56°22'N., 60°30'W.), two in number, the W and higher of which is 9.1m high, are the SE dangers in the E approach to Ford Harbor and Nain. The NE side of these rocks is steep-to.

The Negro Islands, three in number and each about 30m high with narrow channels between them, lie about 1.5 miles WSW of Flat Rocks. The middle and highest island, 33m high, is round and black, contrasting strongly with the other two islands, which are light-colored.

A drying rock lies close N of the middle island.

11.43 The Fulmar Islands (56°24'N., 60°35'W.), about 3 miles NW of Flat Rocks, are a group of six above-water rocks which form a chain, E-W. The highest, largest, and E island of the group is 20m high, with a dark rounded top. Several rocks,

one of which dries, lie within 1.3 miles N and NW of the group, an isolated above-water rock lies 0.4 mile NE of the 20m rock, and another rock, that dries, lies about 0.7 miles N of this same rock.

The Pyramid Islands are a group of three islands lying between 5 and 6 miles NNW of Flat Rocks. The two W and highest are 49m and 30m high, respectively, from N to S; a narrow channel at the E end of which lies a rock, 1.5m high, separates these two islands. They appear as one pyramid from the NE, and as two pyramids from the SE. The E island is 12m high. A small rock, 61m high, lies about 395m N of the NW and higher island. A rock, which dries, lies about 0.1 mile NNW of the N end of the 12m island. Two rocks, 8.2m and 13.7m high, are located 0.5 mile SE of the Pyramid Islands, and a rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 0.45 mile E of these same islands.

A number of islands, rocks, and breakers lie W of the Negro Islands, the Fulmar Islands, and the Pyramid Islands as far as the inshore coastal islands, but this area has not been examined. The most conspicuous of these islands are The Castle and The Barbican. The Castle, with a dark, cliffy, flat-topped hill rising steeply to a height of 77m in the middle of the island from the lower ground surrounding it, lies about 3 miles W of the Negro Islands. The Barbican, small, cliffy, dark, and 156m high, is about 0.5 mile N of The Castle. Lambda Islet lies about 1.5 miles ENE of The Castle. A drying rock lies about 1 mile S of the islet, and two small islands lie within 0.5 mile SSE of the islet. Kappa Islets, the E of which is larger and 19.2m high, lies about 0.7 mile NNW of The Barbican; breakers are located about 1 mile N of the N extremity of the easternmost of the Kappa Islets. Iota Islet, 11m high, lies about 2.3 miles NNE of Kappa Islets. Breakers, the position of which is approximate, are reported in a position about 1 mile N of Iota Islet.

11.44 The Lost Islands (56°27'N., 60°41'W.) are six in number. The S and larger, 58m high, is steep-to on its N side, and slopes toward its S side, close off which lies an above-water rock.

Hen And Chickens, on the S side of the E approach to Ford Harbor, Kauk Harbor, and Nain, are a chain of seven above-water rocks ranging from 7.9 to 22m high, and extending in a line about 1.8 miles WNW from a position about 3.7 miles N of the Pyramid Islands; the middle rock is the highest. A light is shown from the middle rock. Several breakers lie between these rocks and the Pyramid Islands. A reef, nearly 0.5 mile in extent, E-W, lies about 1.2 miles S of the highest of the Hen and Chickens. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.2m, lies nearly 1.5 miles SSE of the same rock. Four rocky patches, with depths of 8.2 to 11.3m, lie within 1 mile NW of the W rock of Hen and Chickens. An 11m rocky patch lies in the fairway of the E approach, about 2.7 miles NNW of the same feature. In 1979, a depth of 7.3m was reported to exist about 2 miles NE of this W rock.

The depths in the area immediately E of Hen and Chickens are very irregular, rising suddenly in rocky ridges from depths of over 200m; however, several depths of 12.8 to 14.1m lie within 2 miles E, ESE, and SSE of the E rock of Hen and Chickens.

Fairway Rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies near the middle of the E approach channel, about 4.2 miles WNW of

the W rock of Hen and Chickens. A 7.8m rocky patch lies about 0.4 mile NE of Fairway Rock.

A S and SW current set has been observed in the vicinity of Fairway Rock, varying in strength and direction with the state of the tide. Its greatest velocity runs at about 0.3 knots during springs.

Sentinel Rock (56°48'N., 60°49'W.) is an isolated dark gray rock, steep on its NE side and sloping towards its SW side. This rock is the NE known danger in the E approach.

Notch Rock (56°49'N., 60°55'W.) has a conspicuous gap in its SE part, which shows on SW bearings.

The **Savage Islands** (56°45'N., 60°53'W.) are four in number, with the largest and S island having a broad summit, 127m high, near its S end.

The **Dawes Islands** (56°36'N., 60°52'W.), the largest and N island, which is 46m high, lies N of the E approach. The channels between the Dawes Islands are foul, a drying rock lies about 0.3 mile W of the largest of the Dawes Islands.

Hampson Rocks, two in number, the highest and W rock, which is 3.6m high, lie N of the E approach, about 1.7 miles SW of the largest of the Dawes Islands.

11.45 Wood Island (56°32'N., 60°57'W.), small, dark, and rounded, lies on the N side of the E approach channel. The island shows up well from seaward. Several above-water rocks and one sunken rock lie within 0.6 mile N of Wood Island. A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 6.1m, lies about 0.2 mile ESE of the island. A rock, awash, lies on the N side of the fairway, about 1.2 miles ESE of Wood Island.

Stevenson Rocks, two in number, the W and higher being about 9.1m high, lies on the S side of the E approach channel, about 2.7 miles SSE of Wood Island. A rock, awash, lies about 1 mile NE of Stevenson Rocks; some rocks, with depths of less than 1.8m, lie about 0.2 mile WNW and 2.2 miles E of the W rock of Stevenson Rocks.

The **Clusters** (56°26'N., 61°00'W.), a group of more than 50 small islands, lie S and SW of Stevenson Rocks. Satoaluk Island, the largest of the group, which lies about 2.2 miles SSE of Stevenson Rocks, is flat with a cleft which is visible from the E. Crossbones Island, the highest of the group lying about 3.7 miles WNW of Satoaluk Island, is 68m high with a conspicuous dark summit. Alpha Islet and Beta Islet, 8.2m and 20m high from the N to S, respectively, lie about 1.7 miles E of Satoaluk Island. Two breakers, the positions of which are approximate, lie about 0.3 mile NNW and 2.7 miles NE of Alpha Islet. Other islets and dangers, the positions of which can best be seen on the chart, lie in the area S and SW of Satoaluk Island.

The Clusters Light is situated on the N island in the group from a square tower.

11.46 Monk Island (56°33'N., 60°59'W.), 8.2m high, lies on the N side of the E approach, about 1.5 miles NW of Wood Island. Jenks Island, with an islet 17m high close SSW, lies about 1.5 miles WSW of Monk Island. A sunken rock lies between Monk Island and Jenks Island.

Baker Island, 37m high with several rocks and islets close SW and S, lies near the N side of the E approach channel, about 4 miles W of Wood Island. Tiddler Rock, small and 5.8m

high, lies about 0.5 mile SE of Baker Island; a rock, which dries 1.8m, lies about 230m NE of Tiddler Rock.

Whale Island (56°31'N., 61°08'W.) rises to a well-defined summit, with three low hills extending NNW from the summit. The island can be identified from seaward by gullies which score its hillsides. The NE shore is rocky and indented; the SW shore is low and sandy.

The tidal currents about 0.5 mile W of Whale Island reach their greatest velocity of 0.6 knots, bearing 193°, at springs, about 1 hour after HW at Nain.

The Karl Oom Islands, four in number and the largest and highest of which is over 61m high, lie from 0.7 mile to 1.5 miles N of Whale Island. The channel between Whale Island to the S and the Karl Oom Islands and Baker Island to the N is clear of dangers, with a least width of about 0.4 mile between the 37m curves on either side.

11.47 Siorakuluk Island (56°33'N., 61°14'W.), a hog-backed island 67m high, lies S of Dog Island, about 1.7 miles W of the Karl Oom Islands. The W end of the island is low and sandy, from which foul ground extends about 0.5 mile W. Shoal water, as defined by the 5m curve, fringes the S side of the island out to a distance of 0.2 mile. **Bald Island** (56°34'N., 61°15'W.), about 0.5 mile N of the NW side of Siorakuluk Island, has a light-colored rocky summit. The W and S sides of this island are foul out to a distance of 0.2 mile. A least charted depth of 12.2m lies in the narrow fairway of the channel between Siorakuluk Island and Bald Island, but the 5m curves extend about 0.3 mile off both shores. Charted depths of 18.3 to 40m lie in the channel between Bald Island and Dog Island; however, this channel and the channels to the N should be used with great caution, as the channels have not been examined, except in mid-channel.

Challenger Rock, with a least depth of 0.9m, lies midway between Siorakuluk Island and the Karl Oom Islands.

Noazunakuluk Island (56°34'N., 61°20'W.), about 2.2 miles WSW of Bald Island, is a small island with two summits, the W of which is 63m high and well-defined. Noazunakuluk Island, 147m high and located about 0.6 mile N of Noazunakuluk Island, is a dark-colored island with steep sides and a nearly level top.

11.48 Skull Island (56°30'N., 61°05'W.), on the S side of the E approach channel, about 1.2 miles SSE of Whale Island, is rocky, mostly covered with moss, and rises to a dark rounded hill, 118m high at its NW end, which slopes steeply to the sea. A cove in the N side of the island nearly divides it into two distinct islands. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies on a reef extending about 0.3 mile N from the N side of the E part of the island; a small rocky islet, 5.2m high, lies about 0.2 mile N from the N side of the W part of the island. A chain of islets and above-water rocks, the higher of which is 40m high, extends about 1.2 miles SSW from the SE extremity of Skull Island.

Turtle Islet and Tortoise Islet lie within 0.8 mile off the W side of Skull Island, and about 0.5 mile apart N and S. Turtle Islet, the N of the two, is 20m high; Tortoise Islet is 17.3m high. A rock, which dries 1.5m, lies about 0.2 mile ENE of Turtle Islet; a shoal patch, with a depth of 6.4m, lies close E of

the rock. A sunken rock lies close SE of Turtle Islet. A 3.9m shoal patch lies about 410m NE of Tortoise Islet.

Shark Islet (56°29'N., 61°10'W.), 24m high, lies about 1.8 miles W of Skull Island. The 5m curve lies about 320m off the S shore of the islet. A rock, which dries 1.2m, lies close off the SE side of Shark Islet. Dugong Islet and Grampus Islet, 19m and 33m high, respectively, lie close together between 0.5 and 0.8 mile SSE of the SW extremity of Whale Island. A 5.2m shoal, on which lies a rock with a depth of less than 1.8m, extends about 0.2 mile SW from the SW extremity of Dugong Islet; a 4.2m patch lies about 0.4 mile WSW of the same extremity. Shoal depths extend up to 0.1 mile off the E and W ends of Grampus Islet.

Dolphin Island, 61m high, lies about 1 mile W of Shark Islet. The 5m curve extends about 0.1 mile off its E end and about 0.2 mile off its W end.

Dog Island (56°38'N., 61°10'W.) is one of the largest islands in the vicinity. **Naksaluk Hill** (56°36'N., 61°13'W.), a dark rounded hill, 299m high, rises near the S end of Dog Island. **Alagaiai Hill**, cone-shaped and 245m high, rises near its N end.

Starvation Island, 67m high, lies about 2.5 miles SE of Dog Island. Two rocks, 2.4 and 1.8m high, lie close W of Starvation Island and a sunken rock lies close S of these rocks. A 7.3m patch, which has not been examined, lies about 0.3 mile NNE of the N extremity of Starvation Island.

11.49 The Red Islands (56°31'N., 61°16'W.), two in number, lie off the N side of Paul Island. West Red Island, the higher and W of the two islands, has a rounded summit, 176m high. Red Cliff, on the E slope of the N extremity of the island, is conspicuous from seaward. An islet, 42m high, lies close off the NW side of West Red Island. East Red Island, with a maximum height of 162m, is separated from West Red Island by Soapstone Tickle.

Soapstone Tickle has a least charted depth of 6.7m, but a rock, 2.1m high, lies in mid-channel. The passage should be navigated only when possessing local knowledge, passing to the E of the 2.1m rock. **Clarkes Tickle**, a narrow channel separating West Red Island from a point on the N shore of Paul Island, has a rock with a depth of less than 0.9m in mid-channel. Another rock, which dries 0.6m, lies 0.1 mile N of the latter rock. A depth of 12.8m is charted in the passage S of the rock with a depth of less than 0.9m, however, caution is required, as a strong tidal current, reported to be in excess of 4 knots, runs through the passage.

A rocky patch, with a depth of 9.4m, lies about 0.4 mile NE of the E extremity of West Red Island. Otherwise, the approach channel between the Red Islands and Siorakuluk Island is clear of dangers.

The N shore of Paul Island, W of the Red Islands, trends about 4.5 miles to the entrance of Strathcona Run, where the hills fall steeply to the sea. Several small bights, the heads of which are foul, are located along this section of shoreline.

An 11m rocky shoal lies near the middle of the approach to Strathcona Run, about 2.2 miles W of the N extremity of the westernmost Red Islands.

11.50 Shot Islet (56°32'N., 61°26'W.), 10m high, lies about 0.5 mile N of the middle of the N side of Paul Island, about 4.8 miles W of the N extremity of West Red Island. A shoal area,

on which lies a rock 1.5m high, extends about 0.1 mile NW from Shot Islet. The hills on Paul Island to the S fall steeply to the sea. **Cap Islet**, 24m high, lies on the SW extremity of a boulder flat extending off Hillsbury Island, about 0.8 mile NNW of Shot Islet. The boulder flat extends about 0.3 mile E from the islet, with shoal depths of 5.5m or less extending about 0.7 mile farther ESE. A shoal area, with depths of about 7.3m, extends about 0.5 mile W from Cap Islet. A rocky patch, with a least depth of 8.5m, lies near the fairway of the entrance to Strathcona Run, about 0.5 mile SSW of Cap Islet.

Hillsbury Island lies about 1.5 miles N of Paul Island. The E and W groups of hills on the island are divided in the middle by a deep valley, the W group of which is named **Iviyangyak Peaks**, having three distinct summits, the highest 290m high. Conspicuous cliffs, 244m high, front the middle of the N shore of Hillsbury Island. The E group of hills on the island, which rise in a long ridge, attain a height of 328m and fall steeply at the E end to a low point. A drying boulder-strewn flat extends about 1.5 miles E and 0.5 mile S from the SE extremity of Hillsbury Island.

Uigomigak Island, about 62m high, lies on the E end of the above-mentioned boulder-strewn drying flat, about 1 mile E of Hillsbury Island. An isolated shoal, with a least depth of 4m, lies 1 mile SSE of Uigomigak Island in the middle of the approaches to Strathcona Run.

Pillar Islet, 26m high, lies off the S shore of Strathcona Run, about 1.5 miles W of Cap Islet and about 0.4 mile off the N shore of Paul Island.

Strathcona Rocks, awash, lie at the SW end of Strathcona Run, about 0.3 mile N of the NW extremity of Paul Island, with which it is connected by a rocky spit.

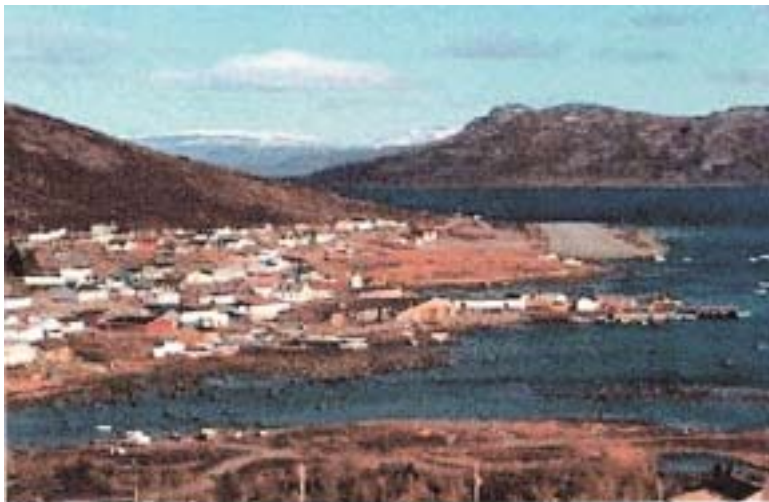
11.51 Rhodes Island (56°35'N., 61°38'W.) lies close W of Hillsbury Island and is separated from it by Shoal Tickle, a narrow channel with a depth of 1.8m. The island is hilly, rising to 251m; at the W end of the island is a conspicuous crag, 220m high, the N and W slopes of which are steep. The S shore of Rhodes Island is clear of dangers, but a rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 0.4 mile WNW of the W extremity of the island.

Pikaluyak Islet (56°35'N., 61°46'W.), conspicuous and 58m high, with steep, cliffy sides, lies close off the N side of the mainland projection on which Nain is located, about 5.8 miles WNW of the NW extremity of Paul Island.

Akpiksai Bay is a small bay in the mainland close NW of Unity Bay, described in paragraph 11.52. The hills on its N side rise to a height of 109m. The depths shoal gradually from 34.7m at its entrance towards its head.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal currents are weak and not appreciable between Skull Island and the entrance to Strathcona Run, except in **Clarkes Tickle**. Between Cap Islet and Paul Island, the currents attain a velocity of over 2 knots at springs, with strong eddies over the edge of the shoal area W of the narrows. The E current in the narrows begins about 30 minutes after HW at Nain, and the W current, about 6 hours before HW at the same place.

11.52 Unity Bay (56°32'N., 61°40'W.), in which lies the settlement of Nain, is a cove entered between Southern Point, a rocky point about 2 miles SW of the NW extremity of Paul Is-



Courtesy of Sherman Pevie and Jens Haven Memorial School
Nain from S

land, and Northern Point, about 1.2 miles NW of Southern Point. Northern Point is low and grassy, with boulders lying off the point. Depths of less than 5.5m extend about 0.1 mile offshore from both Northern Point and Southern Point.

Unity Bay has depths of 39 to 50m in its entrance, shoaling gradually to 20.1m and 21.9m at the anchorage near its head. The head of the bay is foul for a distance of about 0.1 mile offshore. The S shore is overlooked by cliffy bluffs rising to a height of 237m. The NW shore rises gradually to hills 227m high, at the foot of which is the village of Nain.

The white, wooden church at the village is conspicuous. Two hills are located at the head of the bay; the E hill is 122m high and the W hill, about 0.7 mile WSW of the 122m summit, is 143m high.

Winds—Weather.—The summer is usually quiet, without strong winds, but there may be a good deal of rain and fog. The autumn is stormy, with strong gales, rain, and snow.

Ice.—The harbor is open from about the end of June until sometime in November, when it freezes.

Tides—Currents.—The HW interval at Nain is 7 hours 23 minutes; HHW of large tides rises 2.9m above lowest normal tides, LLW rises 0.1m. The tidal currents in Unity Bay are weak.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage in the bay lies between 0.2 mile and 0.3 mile off the wharf, in depths of 12.8 to 21.9m, mud. The holding ground is good, but the anchorage is exposed to E and NE winds, which raise a considerable sea.

Nain (56°33'N., 61°41'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1260](#)) is situated on the W side of Unity Bay. The most conspicuous landmark is the white church with a tower and green roof. A school, a post office, an RCMP detachment, and a small hospital are situated in the settlement.

A U-shaped wharf is situated at the settlement. The longest berthing area, on the N side of the N pier, is 43m long, with a least depth of 4.6m alongside. The S side of the N pier is 42m long and has depths of 0.2 to 3m alongside. The N side of the S pier is 20m long and has a least depth of 0.4m alongside.



Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page
Nain

Nain to Cape Mugford

11.53 The coast N from Nain to Port Manvers remains screened by numerous islets, islands, and dangers extending as far as 26 to 31 miles offshore in places.

Nain Bay and Tikkoatokak Bay indent the mainland WNW of Nain. These bays are unsurveyed, but have been partially examined to a short distance within their respective entrances.

A vessel proceeding from Nain to Port Manvers has a choice of three routes, all of which are imperfectly surveyed.

The first or inner route, which has a least charted depth of 7.3m, passes N along the mainland coast and is about 36 miles long. The second route, about 38 miles long, passes through Strathcona Run to the Red Islands, and then by a track between the coastal islands and islets. The outer route, no details of which are available, passes E through Strathcona Run and the E approach to Nain and Ford Harbor to Hen and Chickens, and then N outside all the coastal islands, making a total run of 69 miles. This latter route has been only roughly surveyed N of Hen and Chickens, and many uncharted shoals are reported to exist. Extreme caution should be taken.

The coast N from Port Manvers to Cape Mugford is indented by a large bight at the head of which lies Okak Bay. The islands in the vicinity of Okak Bay are so numerous and so incompletely charted that only the outer islands lying near recommended tracks are described.

11.54 Barth Island (56°36'N., 61°47'W.) forms the N side of the entrance of Nain Bay and the S side of the entrance of Tikkoatokak Bay. The island is low at its W end, but rises to a hill with two summits, 201m high, at its E end.

A rocky islet, 3.6m high, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of the E extremity of Barth Island.

Nain Bay, a long unsurveyed inlet, is entered close NW of Akpiksai Bay and is reported to be about 18 miles long in an E-W direction and about 2 miles wide. Pikaluyak Islet lies close off the S shore of the entrance to Nain Bay and about 1.5 miles within its entrance.

A chain of large lakes, connected by rapids, lie at the head of Nain Bay and extend inland between towering cliffs for 28 miles from the head of the bay.

Nain Bay has adequate depths for about 12 miles in mid-channel. In this position, about 2 miles E of a high cliff on the S shore of the bay, rocks and shoal water were seen extending WNW diagonally across the bay to its N shore. Then the vessel for the final 2 miles favored the N shore until depths decreased to 11m, at which time no further attempt W was attempted. Bottom samples of Nain Bay showed mud, sand, and boulders.

Tikkoatokak Bay, entered N of **Barth Island** (56°36'N., 61°44'W.), indents the mainland in a W direction for a distance of about 28 miles; the bay is from 0.5 to 2 miles wide and its shores are mountainous. Tikkoatokak Bay contracts to a width of 0.5 mile and then opens out, and 1 mile beyond lies Ukpaume Island, nearly 2 miles long, in the middle.

Winds—Weather.—Heavy squalls and sudden storms sweep through Tikkoatokak Bay, blowing directly in or out.

Anchorage.—Depths are too great for anchorage in the outer part of the bay, but above Ukpaume Island good anchorage is available anywhere, and the head of the bay affords excellent anchorage over a sandy bottom.

11.55 The first or inner route trends generally N through First Rattle, Port Manvers Run, Second Rattle, and then to Manvers Bay, with South Aulatsivik Island and Base Island forming the E side of the route and approaches and the mainland shore, and a large peninsula extending there forming the W side of the route.

In the approach to First Rattle, a rock with a depth of 0.9m lies on the E side of the passage between Rhodes Island and Barth Island, about 0.4 mile WNW of the W extremity of Rhodes Island.

Petchs Patch, with a depth of 1.8m or less, lies in the middle of the fairway, about 0.8 mile NW of the NW extremity of Rhodes Island. An 8.8m patch lies close NE of Petchs Patch and an 11.6m patch lies about 0.3 mile SE of the same feature. Another patch, with a depth of 11.6m, lies midway between Petchs Patch and Rhodes Island. Foul ground fringes the NW side of Rhodes Island out to a distance of about 0.3 mile.

Harmony Run (56°36'N., 61°35'W.), an unsurveyed passage between Rhodes Island and Hillsbury Island, on the S, and Base Island, on the N, has a least width of about 0.7 mile at its

W end between Rhodes Island and the shoal area extending off the SW side of Base Island. The Turnpikes, two rocky islets, the higher and N of which is 13.4m high, lie at the W end of Harmony Run, within 0.5 mile off the N side of Rhodes Island. The N islet is foul off its W side. Rattle Rock, 6.7m high, lies near the E end of this same run and about 0.4 mile off the N side of Hillsbury Island.

11.56 Sakotalik (56°38'N., 61°42'W.), 332m high, is the summit of a large peninsula which extends E from the mainland forming the SW side of the first or inner route leading to Port Manvers. Sandy Point is a low sandy cliff at the SE extremity of the peninsula. Sakotalik, the above-mentioned summit, is located a little more than 1.2 miles NW of Sandy Point. The S slopes of the hills on this peninsula are wooded with spruce. The E side of the peninsula is fringed by rocks and boulders, but its shores are clear of off-lying dangers. West Base Point, steep, the E extremity of the peninsula, lies 1.7 miles NNE of Sandy Point; from West Base Point, the shore of the peninsula trends NW and W forming the S side of First Rattle.

Base Island lies on the N side of Harmony Run and forms the SE side of first or inner route. The S side of the island has rounded hills. A range of low hills, about 61m high, rises along its N side, but the middle of the island is swampy and nearly flat. Base Point is the NW extremity of Base Island. A rock, 0.9m high, lies about 0.1 mile W of Base Point. A shoal patch, with a depth of 6.4m, lies on the N side of a bank which extends about 0.7 mile N of Base Point.

A rocky shoal, with a depth of 3.9m, lies near the middle of the passage between the aforementioned peninsula and Base Island, about 0.5 mile NNW of the W extremity of the island. The SW side of Base Island is fringed with a foul area to a distance of 0.2 mile offshore.

Kruger Kop Island, 55m high, lies close E of Base Island and is joined to it by a drying sand and boulder bank.

The tidal currents off the E approach to First Rattle, about 1 mile E of Topsy Point, attain their greatest velocity of 0.6 knot, at springs, bearing 004°-011°, between 1 and 2 hours before HW at Nain.

11.57 First Rattle (56°40'N., 61°42'W.), the S entrance to the first or inner route to Port Manvers, is a narrow channel between the previously-mentioned peninsula and a projection named the Itilialuk Peninsula, extending from the SW side of South Aulatsivik Island. Tidal currents in First Rattle are reported to have velocities of 4 to 6 knots.

South Aulatsivik Island forms the E side of the first or inner route to Port Manvers and the W side of the second route. The S part of the island rises to a height of 350m near the middle of the E side. Amerak, a conspicuous crag, 332m high, lies near the middle of the S part of the island. Numerous lakes and wooded valleys are located in this part of the island. The Itilialuk Peninsula projects from the SW side of the island and forms the N side of First Rattle.

First Rattle is entered between Topsy Point, about 1 mile NW of West Base Point, and a rock, 3.3m high, about 0.5 mile N of Topsy Point. A narrow shoal, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends NE from near the NE side of the above rock to the vicinity of Stony Islet, 3.9m high, which lies close off the

SE side of Itilialuk Peninsula. A 7m rocky ledge extends about 0.2 mile SSE from the narrow shoal in the vicinity of the rock 3.3m high.

A shoal spit, with a depth of 5.2m at its extremity, extends about 0.5 mile E from Topsy Point.

Leading Hill (56°40'N., 61°45'W.), 142m high, stands on the N side of the peninsula forming the S side of First Rattle, about 3 miles WNW of Topsy Point.

11.58 Rattle Point (56°40'N., 61°43'W.), the SW extremity of the Itilialuk Peninsula, forms the N entrance point at the W end of First Rattle. A rocky ledge extends about 0.1 mile SW from Rattle Point; the channel between the point and the S side of First Rattle is about 0.3 mile wide.

Skua Islet, rocky and about 3m high, lies about 0.5 mile WNW of Rattle Point. The fairway leads between the point and Skua Islet, and then turns NNE. A 7.3m patch lies about 0.4 mile NE of Skua Islet.

From the W end of First Rattle, the first or inner route trends NNE along the E side of the mainland and Webb Bay, and the W side of South Aulatsivik Island, to the vicinity of Igloo Island and the entrance of Port Manvers Run.

Sachem Bay, an indentation in the mainland, is entered close NW of Skua Islet. The bay has two branches; one recedes WNW for about 3 miles from the entrance to the bay while the other recedes S for about 2.5 miles from the same entrance. The bay is unsurveyed, but it has been reported considerable depths exist in mid-channel.

Webb Point (56°43'N., 61°41'W.) is fringed with boulders. Two rocks, which dry 0.3m and 0.6m, lie about 0.1 mile and 0.3 mile E, respectively, of the point. West of Webb Point, the hills rise to Tikkiraluk, 425m high, which slopes steeply S to the N shore of Sachem Bay and more gradually N to the S shore of Webb Bay. The navigable channel E of Webb Point is about 0.7 mile wide.

Caution.—Webb Point should be given a wide berth, as a shoal bank is reported (1993) to extend E of the point.

Challenger Cove is entered E of Webb Point. The cove, about 1.3 miles wide between the N and S entrance points, recedes about 1.3 miles E and N, narrowing gradually toward its head. The N shore of Challenger Cove is a hilly promontory, the summit of which is Challenger Knoll, 182m high. A rock, 0.3m high, lies about 0.2 mile offshore, about 0.5 mile SE of the N entrance point. This cove affords anchorage near its head in, a depth of 20m, mud, good holding ground.

Webb Bay, entered NW of Webb Point, extends about 7 miles W into the mainland off the W side of first or inner route. The narrowest part of the main bay is about 1.5 miles wide. The shores of Webb Bay are wooded with high hills on both sides, except at its head where it is low and swampy.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in the NE bight of Webb Bay, in 11 to 27.4m, mud. The W side of Igloo Island should be given a berth of at least 0.4 mile when approaching this anchorage so as to avoid the shallow water extending from the island.

11.59 Igloo Island (56°47'N., 61°41'W.) rises to a height of 61m at each end and forms the W side of the narrow S entrance channel into Port Manvers Run. A depth of 11m was reported

to exist in the channel SE of the island, and less water may exist. Red Point, so named because of the color of the rocks from which it is formed, lies at the N extremity of the projection extending from South Aulatsivik Island, about 2 miles NNE of Cleat Point. The channel between Red Point and the E extremity of Igloo Island has a width of less than 0.5 mile.

A 5.5m shoal lies about 500m SW of the NW point of Igloo Island. A 5.5m shoal, which extends NW from the aforementioned projection of the W side of South Aulatsivik Island, lies about 0.6 mile SE from the SE summit of Igloo Island.

A rocky 5.9m shoal lies 0.7 mile NW of Cleat Point. A 5.5m shoal lies 0.4 mile S of the SE tip of Igloo Island. A depth of 3.7m is located 0.7 mile NNE of the NE corner of Igloo Island. Mariners should exercise caution in this area.

Port Manvers Run trends N about 12 miles between the mainland and the NW side of South Aulatsivik Island. The shores on both sides of Port Manvers Run rise to mountains more than 610m high; those on the mainland are steep, with cascades in places. Depths in Port Manvers Run and approaches are uneven; they range from about 7.3 to 77m, except in Pierrepont Canal, near the N end of Port Manvers Run, where a least depth of 7.3m is charted.

Double Island, in two parts, has a height of 11.6m and lies on the W side of the fairway of Port Manvers Run, about 0.2 mile off the mainland shore, in a position about 2 miles N of Red Point.

A narrows, about 0.5 mile wide, is formed between Approach Point, on the E side of the run about 4.5 miles NNE of Double Island, and **Anchor Point** (56°53'N., 61°37'W.), on the opposite shore. The run again widens for a distance of 1 mile NE of the narrows to the entrance of Second Rattle.

Second Rattle, about 1 mile NE of Approach Point, is only 0.1 mile wide, with a depth of 12.8m in mid-channel. The shores of the rattle are steep. An above-water rock lies near the NE end of Second Rattle and close off the mainland shore. A depth of 9.1m lies close N of the N end of Second Rattle. Strong tidal currents run through Second Rattle.

Port Manvers Run, N of Second Rattle, widens to about 1.5 miles with a bay on either side. The bay on the W side is shoal, but the other has apparently great depths. A 3.7m shoal is reported (1954) to lie on the E side of the N entrance to Second Rattle. The exact location of this shoal is not known, therefore, for this reason and because of the strong tidal currents running through Second Rattle, extreme caution is recommended.

First or inner route leads 1.25 miles NNE from the N entrance point of Second Rattle and passes between a group of rocks, 10m high, close off the W shore of the mainland, and Eddy Cliff, 120m high, on the shore of South Aulatsivik Island. Close N of Eddy Cliff, a bay indents the E shore of the passage. The head of this bay is separated from Caplin Bay, the W bay of Port Manvers, by a narrow neck of land.

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor, in 20.1m, in a small bight close S of Eddy Cliff, and about 0.2 mile offshore. This anchorage is free of the swift tidal currents which run through Second Rattle and Pierrepont Canal.

11.60 Pierrepont Canal, between the SW side of a peninsula projecting from South Aulatsivik Island in a NW direction, and the mainland about 0.5 mile W, leads NNW and then NE into Port Manvers. The mainland shore of Pierrepont Canal is

boulder-fringed and over-hung by cliffs, 436m high. The boulder flat, which extends from the mainland shore, narrows the passage to a least width of 0.2 mile. The least depth found in Pierrepont Canal is 7.3m, about 0.2 mile W of Hare Point.

The second route from Nain to Port Manvers leads E from Nain through Strathcona Run to a position N of the Red Islands, a distance of 13 miles. Then the route runs N for 25 miles to the E entrance of Port Manvers, passing within the coastal islands which lie between Dog Island, on the SE, and South Aulatsivik Island, on the W. Port Manvers is entered N of the maze of islets and islands fringing this coast.

The only features adjacent to the sounded fairway of the second route are described. The remaining features lie on unsurveyed areas, not immediately adjacent to the route and their positions can best be seen on the chart.

A rocky shoal, with a depth of 9.7m, lies about 0.8 mile E of the E extremity of **Noazunaluk Island** (56°35'N., 61°20'W.). Another shoal, with a depth of 6.7m, lies about 2 miles NE of the same extremity. Both shoal patches lie near the fairway of the second route.

Web Island and Henry Island, about 0.8 mile off the W side of Dog Island and parallel to the latter island, are 128m and 101m high, respectively; each have rounded hills very similar in appearance.

A small rocky islet, 14.3m high, lies close off the NW side of Dog Island, on the E side of the second route about 1.5 miles NE of the N extremity of Web Island; the islet is connected to Dog Island by a drying flat.

A shoal, the position of which is approximate, lies near the E side of the fairway, about 0.8 mile ESE of the N extremity of Henry Island.

Oakes Cone (56°40'N., 61°10'W.), 108m high, rises steeply from the S shore of a bay, which indents the NW side of Dog Island.

Red Rocks, 14.6 and 19.8m high, lie about 1 mile W of the N extremity of Dog Island, with which they are connected by shoals.

Spruce Island (56°41'N., 61°14'W.), 51.8m high, lies about 0.5 mile N of Henry Island. An islet, 14m high, lies close NE of Spruce Island.

11.61 Club Island, Dumbell Island, and Misfit Island (56°40'N., 61°17'W.), 29.9m, 67.1m, and 46.3m high, respectively, lie on the W side of the second route in positions from 0.5 to 1.3 miles W of and parallel to Web Island and Henry Island. An islet, 14m high, with a rock 3m high close N, lies about 0.4 mile SE of the S extremity of Club Island. A sand and boulder spit extends about 0.4 mile from the SE side of Club Island, thus narrowing the passage to about 0.3 mile in width. Club Island and Dumbell Island are joined at LW; an unexamined passage lies between Dumbell Island and Misfit Island. An islet, 50m high, lies close E of the N extremity of Misfit Island.

The channel E or W of Web Island and Henry Island can be used for piloting in this part of the second route; however, the channel W of Web Island and Henry Island has an 11m patch near the fairway, about 0.7 mile SE of the S extremity of Club Island, and the tidal currents run strongly through this channel, causing rips and eddies. Also, the channel is reduced to a width of 0.3 mile by the sand and boulder spit extending from the SE side of Club Island.

11.62 Carey Island (56°43'N., 61°12'W.) rises to a long, light-colored summit, 130m high. Two rocks, 3m and 3.6m high, lie close off the middle of the SE side of Carey Island. A shoal, with a least depth of 5.8m and extending about 0.2 mile offshore, lies about 0.5 mile N of the SW extremity of Carey Island; a shoal, with a depth of 8.8m, lies in mid-channel, about 0.6 mile NW of the same extremity.

Two rocky islets, 3m and 8.2m high, lie about 0.5 mile and 1 mile, respectively, W of the N extremity of the island. A shoal area, with a depth of 3.7m, extends about 0.3 mile NW from the 8.2m islet.

Nest Island (56°42'N., 61°15'W.), rocky and 24m high, lies about 0.8 mile W of the S extremity of Carey Island. A 7.3m shoal area lies about 0.7 mile SW of Nest Island.

Fermoy Island lies about 2 miles W of Carey Island. A gravel beach lies on the E side of the island, near its S end. A conspicuous boulder, 6.1m high, stands near the shore on the NW side of Fermoy Island.

Lopcar Island, 63m high, lies about 1 mile NW of the N extremity of Fermoy Island. The island is shoal off its NW side; a rock, which dries 1.5m, lies about 0.2 mile N of its W extremity.

11.63 Turnagain Island (56°45'N., 61°18'W.), 57m high and the W of a group on the E side of the second route, lies about 0.5 mile WNW of Christine Island. The SW end of the island is low, with boulders extending about 0.2 mile offshore. Two rocky islets, with heights of 3.4 and 7.3m, lie 0.2 and 0.4 mile, respectively, off the NE extremity of Turnagain Island.

Black Harbor, about 1 mile NW of Turnagain Island, is a small bay in an island, 141m high, lying close off the E side of South Aulatsivik Island, from which it is separated by St. John's Harbor and Seal Tickle.

The N and E sides of Black Harbor are protected by the Black Islands, a chain of dark-colored islands and rocks. Big Black Island, the N and largest of the islands, rises to a summit with a knob 93m high, and is separated from Black Island, 66m high, the next one S, by a narrow boat channel. A small bank, with a least depth of 16.5m, was reported (1949) to lie about 0.6 mile E of the summit of Big Black Island.

Next S in the chain is a rock, 27m high, separated from another rock S, 11m high, by Main Tickle, the entrance to Black Harbor. Main Tickle is about 0.1 mile wide, with a depth of 16.5m in mid-channel. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 0.2 mile S of the 11m rock. All entrances to Black Harbor, except through Main Tickle, are navigable only by boats.

The depths in the middle of Black Harbor are considerable, although vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in 21.9m, mud, in a small cove S of some settler's huts. Seal Tickle and St. John's Harbor are suitable only for boats.

Kolotulik Bay, in the E side of South Aulatsivik Island, is entered N of Big Black Island, which shelters the bay from the SE. A vessel has anchored in the bay, in 35m, stone and shell.

Quest Island (56°49'N., 61°24'W.), 102m high, forms the N entrance point of the bay and lies about 1.7 miles NW of Big Black Island. Quest Island is joined to South Aulatsivik Island by a boulder ridge that dries. Several rocky islets, 1.2 to 14.3m high, lie within 0.2 mile N, E, and SE of Quest Island; a rock, which dries, lies about 0.2 mile S of the island.

A rock, which dries, lies about 2 miles W of Big Black Island, about 0.2 mile off the S shore of Kolotulik Bay.

Tigalak Inlet, the N arm of Kolotulik Bay extends N from the NW side of the bay; its entrance is blocked by boulders. A conspicuous hill, 312m high, stands about 0.7 mile W from the head of Kolotulik Bay.

11.64 Amagvik Island (56°49'N., 61°21'W.), 42m high at its N end, lies about 1 mile E of the NE end of Quest Island. A pointed hillock, 32m high, lies near the SW extremity of Amagvik Island. A shoal, the position of which is approximate, was reported to lie about 0.5 mile S of the SW extremity of Amagvik Island. Several rocky islets, 2.7 to 19.8m high, lie within 0.5 mile S, 0.4 mile E, and 1 mile NNE of Amagvik Island. A reef, that dries, lies about 0.4 mile N from about 1 mile N of the N end of Amagvik Island.

The foregoing dangers lie W of the fairway of the second route leading to Port Manvers.

Sculpin Island, 50m high, lies with its NW extremity about 1.8 miles E of Amagvik Island and on the E side of the fairway of the second route. Tent Island, 73m high and conical, lies about 0.5 mile N of Sculpin Island. Rocky islets lie about 0.4 mile E and W of Tent Island.

David Island (56°50'N., 61°09'W.) and Jonathon Island, 128m high, lie about 2 miles E and 0.5 mile NE, respectively, of Sculpin Island; both islands are rugged. Bulldog Island, reddish in color, lies with its W extremity about 2 miles N of David Island.

Backsight Hill (56°51'N., 61°24'W.), 373m high, is located on the E side of South Aulatsivik Island, about 2.5 miles NW of Amagvik Island. The hill slopes E to a point about 0.7 mile NNE of which lies an islet, 35m high. Green Cove lies on the S side of the point.

A small rocky islet, 7.9m high, lies about 0.3 mile off the shore of South Aulatsivik Island, about 1 mile NNW of **Slambang Bay** (56°53'N., 61°24'W.).

The outer route from Nain to Port Manvers has been only roughly surveyed N of Hen and Chickens; many uncharted shoals are reported to exist. A vessel using this route must give the Nain archipelago a wide berth, as it is a mass of islands, rocks, and skerries. Pass N of the breaker charted about 5.5 miles E of Port Manvers. Orphan Island is a good radar target when approaching Port Manvers in poor visibility.

Medusa Bluff, on the NE extremity of South Aulatsivik Island, is cliffy with a conspicuous pointed crag, 118m high, above it. It marks the S side of the E entrance to Port Manvers.

11.65 Willis Rocks (56°56'N., 61°20'W.), the highest of which is 3m high, lies between 0.6 and 0.8 mile NNE of Medusa Bluff. These rocks are reported to always be visible, either above water or breaking, and the depths are apparently great to within 90m S of the rocks.

A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, the position of which is only approximate, is charted about 0.3 mile N of Medusa Bluff. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies in the middle of the entrance fairway, about 0.7 mile NNW of Medusa Bluff; there are tide rips over the latter rock.

Fletcher Point, the S entrance point of Port Manvers, lies about 0.8 mile NW of Medusa Bluff. The point rises steeply to the E spur of Mount Thoresby.

Thalia Point (56°57'N., 61°21'W.), the N entrance point of Port Manvers, lies about 0.5 mile NNE of Fletcher Point and is the S extremity of a S projecting peninsula. The point rises to low hills separated from the main range by a sandy neck. A chain of above-water rocks lie between 0.1 mile and 0.2 mile SE of Thalia Point; several above-water rocks lie close off the E side of the point.

11.66 Port Manvers (56°56'N., 61°21'W.) is a safe and commodious harbor with charted depths of about 26 to 81m in its central part. The water in this harbor is so clear that the bottom is visible even in depths of 14.6m.

From its E entrance, Port Manvers recedes W for about 6.5 miles and is divided into two basins; Medusa Bay is the E basin and Caplin Bay is the W basin.

Tides—Currents.—The HW interval of Port Manvers is 6 hours 16 minutes; the mean range of tide is 1m, the spring range is 1.2m.

Aspect.—Village Bay, an indentation in the NW side of the peninsula extending S to Thalia Point, lies about 1.7 miles NNW of Thalia Point. A few houses are situated at the head of Village Bay. Fishing craft, with local knowledge, anchor in the bay.

Hills rise to a height of over 305m along the N shore of Port Manvers; halfway along this shore is a conspicuous cascade.

Mount Thoresby, about 914m high, rises from the S shore of Port Manvers. The upper part of this mountain is precipitous, and its lower slopes are steep to the water's edge. Its E end rises steeply from Medusa Bluff in three steps, with a long smooth slope running S and terminating in a steep fall to low land.

A N spur of Mount Thoresby extends into Port Manvers, forming a point with three prongs, which divides the harbor into Medusa Bay to the E and Caplin Bay to the W. Salterne Point forms the E prong of the spur, on the NW side of Medusa Bay. Partridge Point, the N prong, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Salterne Point. Lilly Rocks lie between the latter two points. Challenger Point, the W prong, lies about 0.7 mile SW of Partridge Point; two rocky islets lie close offshore SSW of Challenger Point.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in Medusa Bay, about 0.3 to 0.4 mile offshore, or in Caplin Bay, where the bottom is soft and the holding ground is good.

Caution.—A local magnetic anomaly, causing a variation of up to 5°E, was reported off the entrance to Port Manvers.

11.67 The Kiglapait Mountains (57°07'N., 61°33'W.) extend in a range about 12 miles long. The summits on the N part of the range have a jagged appearance and are conspicuous. The highest part is a broad, round summit, and there are nine other peaks. Both the SW and NE extremities of this range fall sharply to low land.

Orphan Island (57°02'N., 61°09'W.) is about 31m high and radar conspicuous; it is the outermost island shown on the chart in this vicinity. An islet, charted 1 mile W of Orphan Island, reportedly does not appear on air photographs; a shoal may exist in this vicinity.

Beachy Island (57°08'N., 61°20'W.) is 152m high near its N end. Two small islands lie off the N side of the island and one



Saddle Island bearing 250°, distant 15 miles



Cod Island bearing 305°, distant 24 miles

off its S extremity. A rock, awash, lies 1.3 miles E of the S extremity.

Graveyard Island, over 305m high, with steep shores, lies about 4 miles NW of Beachy Island. Five small islands, which include Sutton Island and Treat Island, lie within 2 miles of the SE shore of Graveyard Island.

Kikiktaksoak Island (Kikkertasoak Island), about 1.5 miles N of Graveyard Island, has steep sides and an elevation of 273m at its N extremity.

11.68 Dawes Harbor (57°15'N., 61°29'W.), a small inlet in the SE side of Kikiktaksoak Island, is entered N of an islet that lies close off the S entrance point. There is reported to be good anchorage in the harbor, but the N shore is foul for a considerable distance offshore. A small islet lies about 4.5 miles E of Kikiktaksoak Island. A dangerous shoal, about 1.5 miles S of this unnamed islet, breaks in a moderate sea.

The Okak Islands, two in number, lie with the E extremity of the E island about 7.8 miles NNW of the N extremity of Kikiktaksoak Island. This E extremity, Niakok Point, is a headland with a dark, rocky knoll having a conical summit. An extensive 5.5m shoal lies 1.5 miles SE of Niakok Point. The Okak Islands are separated by Moores Island Tickle, a narrow channel, the S part of which is named Woody Bay; two shoal areas obstruct this channel, one at the S end and the other close N of Woody Bay. The W island attains its greatest elevation of over 427m at Tigerschmitt Hill, near the NE extremity.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken off the abandoned settlement of Nutak, on the W side of Moores Island Tickle, in 5.5 to 12.8m, gray sandy mud, good holding ground.

Okak Harbor (57°34'N., 61°56'W.), the shores of which are surrounded by high bare hills, indents the N side of the W Okak Island. A shoal, nearly awash, lies in the N part of the harbor off the site of a former mission station.

Anchorage.—There is anchorage for vessels with local knowledge, in 24m, near the abandoned mission station, where the harbor is about 0.4 mile wide.

11.69 Cut Throat Island (57°28'N., 61°37'W.) is 122m high. A small islet lies close E of the NE extremity and two small islets lie close to the N extremity of Cut Throat Island, respectively. Erdman Island lies about 1 mile N of the N extremity of Cut Throat Island. The E side of Cut Throat Island is indented by two bays. Cut Throat Harbor is a summer camp for Inuit salmon fishermen.

A rock, which covers at HW, lies in this bay, with the abandoned house bearing 332° and distant 0.65 mile.

Anchorage.—The harbor affords anchorage for small craft, in 18.3m, with protection from all but E winds.

Saddle Island (57°36'N., 61°25'W.) is 331m high. Although many islands in the vicinity might be called Saddle Island because of their appearance, Saddle Island is said to be easy to identify by its double-peaked outline. Most of the other islands in the vicinity are comparatively low.

Poktok Island and Stirrup Island, two rocks, 15m and 61m high, respectively, lie about 3 miles SE of Saddle Island.

Coffin Island, a small island, with an elevation of over 305m, lies close off the N side of the E Okak Island and off the entrance of Moores Island Tickle. A small bank, with a depth of 18.3m, lies about 1.3 miles E of the SE extremity of Coffin Island. Breakers were observed about 3.2 miles E of the N extremity of the island.

The Kingnektut Islands, lying in a position about 1.3 miles NW of Coffin Island, are a group of small islands and rocks. Foul ground, dangerous to navigation, extends as far as 0.8 mile W of this group.

Okak Bay, which may be entered from the S or N of the Okak Islands, penetrates the mainland to the W for about 25 miles. It has not been fully surveyed, but the soundings available indicate depths in mid-channel of 12.8 to 165m. A 3m depth lies 3 miles inside the S entrance, while an 11m depth lies 8 miles from the head of the bay.

A group of three principal islands and a number of small islets lie S and SW of the SE extremity of Cod Island. The E island, Coopers Island, 244m high, lies about 1.5 miles S of the

SE extremity of Cod Island. The SW island, Green Island, 122m high, lies about 3.3 miles SW of Cod Island. The NW island, Opingivik Island, 183m high, lies about 3 miles W of the extremity of Cod Island.

11.70 Cod Island (57°46'N., 61°46'W.) is a large mountainous island. Table Hill, at the SE end of Cod Island, rises almost straight out of the sea to an elevation of 732m and marks the S end of the Kaumajet Mountains.

Parkavik Island (57°40'N., 61°54'W.) lies close off the mainland, about 2 miles W of the NW extremity of Green Island. A depth of 27.4m was reported to lie about 3 miles E of Coopers Island. A small islet lies close off the SW extremity of

Green Island. A rock lies awash about 0.5 mile W of the SW extremity of Opingivik Island. A shoal and a low rock lie about 0.3 mile SE and close SSW, respectively, of the rock, awash.

Anchorstock Bight (57°45'N., 61°51'W.), on the W side of Cod Island, is not completely surveyed, but appears to be a promising anchorage area. The bottom is fairly smooth, with depths of from 16.5 to 36.6m. Bottom samples of gray mud and sand with shells and pebbles were taken. This prospective anchorage is protected from N and E winds and has easy access from the sea in the deep water channels through Mugford Tickle, S of Cod Island.

Cape Mugford (57°50'N., 61°43'W.), the NE extremity of Cod Island, is described in [paragraph 12.2](#).